FLANNELS.

FLANNELS!

TELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.,

Medicated Anti-hannatic Amana Flannels,

A Job Lot TWILLED FLAN-MIS, a special reduction, full ines and great bargains.

IELS, very fine; French Plaids

SHIRTING FLANNELS, all gles, qualities, and prices.
Also, the finest line of EM-BOIDERED FLANNELS to

found in the market-all at aly low prices.

MANKETS, CURTAINS. &c.

ARTER & WARRIN

77 State-st.,

Nottingham

he selling at great reductions

Curtains, &c., &c.,

to Removal to their New

Store, 105 State-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

ler Test to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, a Lericalerry.—These elegant, new, Clyde-built tassell sti from Pier No. 36, North Eiver, as fol-

Mee, No. 6 Broadway. Steerage as low as by line. JOHN E. EARLE, Gen'l Western Agent, 61 Clark-st.. Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

HAVE REMOVED TO

TRIBUNE BUILDING.)

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS

BOUGHT.

Granty, School & Bridge Bonds

4 & 143 Dearborn-st.,

Blankets,

led and Plain.

Choice and Desirable Styles.

CASES USTOM-MADE

Shoes & Rubbers

ay, Nov. 18, at 9 1-2 a.m. eriety and quality to equal er been opened in this city. GEO. P. GORB & CO.,

URSDAY! y. Nov. 19, we shall offer a nice and Boys' Custom-made Cloth-nid medium grades, consisting a, Overcoats, Panis, Vests, &c. lar Dry Goods Sale-Hosiery, Notions, Underwear. Goods, Linens, White Goods

GEO. P. GORE & CO., UCTION. DAY, Nov. 19, at 9% o'clo

RGE P. GORE & CO., Austioneers,

DAY, NOV. 21, AT 9 O'CLOCK, Y. G. Crockery, scorated Ware, sor Oil Cloth, h Household Furniture, b Buggies, Cutters, and Harney G. P. GORE & OO. ON, POMEROY & CO.

PT SALE OF CIGARS 50,000.

Table Damask, Y, the 16th inst., at 9% o'clk, coms, 34 and 86 Randolph-st, se Assignee, we will sell the en-messrs. Hathaway & Co., con-,000 Cigars, assorted brands, to 10,000 each. The entire old for cash, regardless of cosh lamask Towels, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, T SALE AT AUCTION

China. & Silver-plated Ware, RE 219 W. MADISON-ST., ing, Nov. 16. at 10% o'clock, RUPT SALE

AUCTION, ES. BUGGIES.

RS, HARNESS, ETC. AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 3 centucky" Stables, 175 South
cell: 6 Horses, 3 Top Bugs, 1 Skeleton Wagon, Double
rness, Robes.
ble.—one a fast trotter. Bold by order
bell, Eeg., Assigne.
N. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ULAR WEEKLY SALE OF NITURE ING, Nov. 20, at 916 o'clock. The assorted stock in the city at auction, Carpete, Blankets, Bedding, and Gen-KLISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 85 Randolph-st.

is may we has a proper to the proper at the LL, WILLIAMS & CO. DAY, Nov. 17, at 10 a. m., at Chirty-first-st., TIRE CONTENTS

ha most seutherly route has always been adopted by a Conpany to srud ice and headlands. Sing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-sing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-sing from N. Tox for London (direct) every fortnight. (thin passes, Fig. 88, surrency; steerage, at greatly stoof range, Fig. 88, surrency; steerage, at greatly stoof range. The form tickets at lowest rates. In the property of the control of the contro trate Dwelling, consisting of Parlor, room, and Kitchen Farmiture, as well choice Oil Paintings.
WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.
204 and 206 fast Madison-st. Great Western Steamship Line. CIAL SALE OF From New York to Beistol (England) direct.

on, drauged, Saturday, New 21. Great Western,
Indian. Saturday, Dec. 19. Cornwall, Stamper.

interpretation of the Stamper of t

NITURE. OUR SALESROOMS,

Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., nd Household Goods of every v, Nov. 19, at 10 a. m.,

os and Steel Engravings. tition Wednesday. Dealers, as well as mament their homes, should notice this sold without reserve.

WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers. . HODGES & CO.

Furniture, Carpets, &c., ay, Nov. 17, at 10 a. m., erooms, 638 W. Lake-st,
om, and Kitchen Furniture. Carpeta,
ttrans. Crockery, Outlery, etc., etc.,
al variety Parlor Stores, Store,
HODGES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 West Lake-st.
ceday Evening, at 7% o'clock. day Evening, at 7% o'clock,

upon Real Estate by TIRE CONTENTS sidences, at our warerooms, 53 West at for bargains. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers. BANK OF CHICAGO, A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTION BERS, OOM, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

153 MADISON-ST. GREAT BARGAINS IN 128' FASHIONABLE FURS ASSORTED GLASSWARE, WHITE GRANITE WARE, ROCKINGHAM WARE, TURE, CARPETS, STOVES, Y MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK. MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK.

ABBRIVATE Sale.

Hew York Bankrupt Sale.

May Pork Bankrupt Sale.

May and Bos, price \$10.

May SPECIAL NOTICE.
YLINDER STOVE BRICK.
MORNING, Nov. 18, at 10'4 o'clock,
MORNING, Nov. 18, at 10'4 o'clock,
ASSOOMS, 106 KAST MADISON-ST.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. OWNE'S FOR SALE. J. CASEIY,

6 43 FIFTH-AV.,
increase assortment in the city of New
Goods. Furniture, Carpots, Bedding,
fors, Show-Cases, Shelving, Ale Buxes,
Gray Blankets, and Horse Blankets.

DNIVERSAL

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1874.

PARTY POLITICS.

Smith, of Arkansas, Well Looked After, but Not Found.

The Garland Government Anxious to Take Him in Hand.

Call special attention to their call special attention to their large stock of Select and Sealarge stock of Select and Sealarge special consisting of sorable Flannels, consisting of sorable Flannels, concord, and it Tyrol, Neatic, Concord, and it Tyrol, Neatic, Concord, and many other regular makes in many other regular makes in White and Colored, Ribbed, Tyriled and Plain; SHAKER Public Sentiment in Favor of the Constituted Authorities.

More Troops Ordered to New Or-Icans---The Contested Elections.

Conservative Organ Advises the Assassination of Radical Officials.

Complete List of the New Wisconsin Legislature.

Votes in the Congressional Districts of Wisconsin.

Official Vote of Iowa on Secretary of State and Congressmen.

Republicanism vs. Democracy----What the Republican Party Has Achieved.

ARKANSAS.

GARLAND'S MILITIA HUNTING FOR SMITH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE BOCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—Garland's militia are still hunting about the city and suburbs for Gov. Smith and Secretary of State Wheeler, but have been unable to find them. Gov. Garland says he will have them if he has to search every house in the State. The law under which the warrants were issued is commonly known as the "Usurpation-of-Office act," and was passed by Baxter's Legislature for the was passed by Baxter's Legislature for the purpose of preventing Brooks from taking steps to oust him (Baxter). Gov. Garland has received a large number of telegrams from Texas. Tennessee, and Missouri, offering him any number of troops he may wans. He has two companies in the city, and three or four more are expected to-morrow from points on the railroad. This militia was organized by Baxter last summer, and all well-armed with needle-guns. It is believed by Garland and his triends that Smith and Wheeler are at the United States Arsenal, and it is said Garland will make a demand on the Commandant in the morning for their surrender. Price, of the Republican, will have an examination in the morning.

[To the Associated Free,]

LITTLE BOCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—Col. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State under Gov. Baxter, who turned over his office to his successor under the new Constitution, authorizes a denial of the

turned over his office to his successor under the new Constitution, authorizes a denial of the statement from Washington that he, with other statement from Washington that he, with other State officers elected with Smith, now recognizes Smith as Governor. The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the city. V. Smith, and his Secretary of State, Wheeler, can no where be found, and Gov. Garland will on to-morrow offer a reward for their apprehension, that they may be brought before the courts, and there held to answer the charges around them under the laws of the before the courts, and there held to answer the charges against them under the laws of the State. Neither Gov. Garland nor the Legislature, which is now in session, will appeal to either the President or Congress, the State authorities being fully able to protect the Government. Report has it that Smith is held in the United State-Arsenal. Public sentiment is almost entirely against Smith, both among the friends of the late Gov. Baxter and those of Mr. Brooks.

Brooks.

PREPARING TO SUPPORT SMITH'S GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—A private telegram, dated Helena, Ark., says military companies are being organized to support the Smith Government, and that the report prevails that such government is to be temporarily established at Helena. Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, who represents the Smith party, has had several interviews with Attorney-General Williams.

Last night a representative of the Garland in-Interviews with Attorney-General Williams.

Last night a representative of the Garland interest called on Williams and requested him to suspend action until that side could be heard. The Attorney General has thus far received only Smith's telegram to President Grant and Smith's proclamation, and will have a conference with the President to-morrow.

regarding the Arkansas complications has been received in official circles since your last advices, except a telegram from Garland stating that he will file his brief by Tuesday. Nothing will be done by the Attorney-General till then.

LOUISIANA. MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS. NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The Herald's New Orleans special says: "Ex-Gov. Wells, President of the Board, says he has official knowledge that dditional Federal troops have been ordered to New Orleans, and intimates that in Congressional Districts where the Board discovers informalities in election they will decline to give a certificate to either candidate, leaving the Government to order a new election within their days."

thirty days."

Assassination of Badicals advised.

Another special says: "A long dispatch, reproducing a fiery editorial advocating the assassination of every Radical counted in by the Returning Board, has been received from Shreveport. The leaders of the White League favor moderation until Congress meets, unless, in the meantime, the Returning Board forces an issue, when it will be met without any conflict with the Federal Government."

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1875.

The following is a list of members of the next Wisconsin Legislature. Republicans in Roman, "Reformers" in Italic, Independents in small

4
ENATE.
Dist,
18, W. H. Riner.
19. W. P. Rounds.
20. Joseph Wagner.
21. W. C. Silverthorn,
22. R. Schlichting.
23. W. W. Reed.
24. H. D. Barron.
25. R. L. D. Potter.
26. R. B. Davis.
27. L. W. Barden.
28. George Krouskop.
29. Thomas B. Scott,
30. H. P. Graham.
31. S. L. Nevins.
32. R. C. Field.
33. J. G. WILMOT.
rmers, 15; Independent, 1.
SEMBLY.
M. Marshall.
field,
W. J. Fiske, Patrick Hobbins
and a second of the second of

Johnson,
Dodge—O. R. Jones, D. M. Coleman, John Loyd,
Maz Bachuber, Alva Simpson, T. O'Meara.
Door and Kewaunee—Charles Schofield. Door and Kewaunee Charles Dunn-Rock J. Flint,
Dunn-Rock J. Flint,
Eau Claire-J. G. Callahan,
Fond du Lac-W. M. Plocker, George Hunter, Michael Serves,
Grant—James Jeffrey, Lafayette Caskey, Sen M.
Coates, Delos Abrams. Jefferson—Christian Mayer, Austin Kellogs, J. W. Strander.

Juneau.—Job N. Grant.
Kenosha—R. Simmons.
La Crosse—John Bradley.
La Fayete—John Anderson.
Manitowoc—F. Smath, B. S. Lorigan, R. D. Smart.
Marsthom—B. Rinole.
Marquotte—Robert Mitchell.
Milwaukee—L. Van Schaick, Peter Fagg, W. J. Kershaw, S. A. Harrison, C. H. Larkin, D. H. Richards, Lemuel Ellsworth, Bernard Schlechting, F. T. Zettler, Fred Miscouritz, T. O'Neil.
Mouroe—Ell Waste, W. W. Jackson.
Oconto—John Leigh.
Outagamie—G. N. Richmend.
Ozaukee—G. Gentz, Fred W. Horn.
Pierce—T. L. Nelson.
Portage—G. H. Guernsey.
Racine—C. F. Biss. E. N. White.
Richland—N. L. James, B. F. Washburn.
Rock—M. Osborn, Z. P. Burdick, Andrew Barlass,
George H. Crosby, H. Merrill.
St. Croix—P. Q. E. Boyden.
Sauk—T. L. Baker, D. E. Weich.
Sauk—T. L. Baker, D. E. Weich.
Shebovan—Joseph Wedig, P. Geraughty, N. C. Shawano, &c. — Harman Naber. Sheboygan—Joseph Wedig, P. Geraughty, N. arnsworth. msworth.
Trempeauleau—N. D. Comstock.
Vernon—Ols Anderson, J. E. Newell.
Walworth—E. M. Snarp, Charles Dunlap, unker, Washington—Philip Schneider, Andrew Martin, Washington—Philip Schneider, M. S. Hodgson, Waukesha—Sikus Barber, M. S. Hodgson, Waushara—J. H. Thomas, Waushara—J. H. Thomas, Winnebago—Asa Rogers, N. S. Robinson, L. S. Lase, Frank Lesch, Republicans, 64; Reformers, 31; Independent, 1. 

Chippews—T. G. Halbert. Clark and Jackson—Richard Develuret. Columbis—Marcus Barden, J. B. Bowlands, J. B.

Total.....12,568 9,532 The following is the official vote:
Cuspell, Ran Columbia 2,580
Dane 4,340
lefferson 2,646
Sauk 2,110 Total......11,676 | This |

..9,543

Total 9,889

Total 9,889

The following re the latest figures:

Kimball, Rep.

461 Outagamie

310 Waupaca

68 Winnebs

900 15,784 1,682

Official votes returned are as follows: 1,202 164 Clark..... 358 St. Croix.. Jackson .... La Crosse .

st. Croix. The district is very close, and McDill is still a little head.

EIGHTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT.

M'DILL, REPUBLICAN, ELECTED BY 41 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—The suspense as to the closely contested election in the Eighth Congressional District is finally ended by the receipt here of official returns from all the counties. Saturday the official figures were received from Marathon County, giving 461 for Cate, instead of 401, as heretofore reported. Also, from the new County of Lincoln, organized by the election of county officers Oct. 22, giving 48 majority for McDill, and to-day official figures were received from Shawano County, giving 555 for Cate, instead of 547 or 596, as heretofore reported. The aggregate of McDill's majorities are thus 1,980, of Cate's, 1,939, electing McDill by 41 majority. There is an informality about the return from Lincoln County, of the organization of which the Secretary of State has no official information, and as, without the vote of this county, Cate would be elected by 8 majority, a Board of Canvassers friendly to him might be ready to find a pretext for throwing it out. Mr. McDill himself is here, and will see to it that the voice of the people shall not fail to be heard through lack of due form in expression, for securing which there is ample time before the time for the State canvass. Marathon County, giving 461 for Cate, instead of

OFFICIAL VOTE ON SECRETARY OF STATE.
From the Des Moines (Ia.) Register, Nov. 13. The following is the vote cast for Secretary of State at the recent election, as announced by the Executive Council yesterday. The count is not complete as to the other State officers :

write there of the Lowery Band and the White League?
Such a journalism as has been built up in this country is too ambitious to be the sound ally of a political Darwinism, that would wait a thousand years for these germs of free men to be developed. Not even the tenets of non-interference are advocated but in the tone of interference by the press of that behalf; and reform is interference; Government is movement of the many by the wise.

Where will the Democratic party find the patience and patriotism to handle the public obligations and keep the vote, it got but yesterday? Where is a sufficient newspaper-press to animate those of its politicians who would be honest in this behalf? As a party, it will listen to its own press; and what is that? The largest fortune ever made in a brief time by a Democratic journal was Brick Pomeroy's, in the Town of La Crosse. He wrote to the level of the party. Politicians can speak to no less.

It will appear to a portion of the Independent Republican press, after a time, that they cannot sustain the pace they have been led by wild animals in harness with them. The danger of this land, filled to repletion with Europeans, is Communism. The leaders of that sentiment are Americans in the press, just as the Commune in Paris has been led by Marat, and Rochefort, and Ciuceret. The duty of that part of the press which has done its part, steadily and without Jacobinism, in the way to restore the connery, is reaffiliation. In camp of observation, except in time of battle, when it becomes a part of the column, is the true relation of a patriotic press to Government.

No man can look back to the rise of the Republican party and strike out No man can look back to the rise of the Republican party and strike out to order and comfort in the interior, without a reinvigoration needful to his heart.

It has been a period of such campaigns for peace as the wars of France in little above the same period, from Marengo to Leipeic. Like France, it is only on the sea that we have dis-

appeared, smitten by corsairs, overcome by iron hulls, which we are already re-creating.

When James Buchanan stepped down and out, the St. Lawrence was bridged at Moutreal, on British soil, but not the Mississippi, nor the Ohio, nor the Missouri, nor the Hudson, nor the Susquehanna at tide-water. All the nation has been put together with iron hoops by the Republican party. The Pacific States have been linked to the body of the East, put in relation with themselves and with China, and illustriously endowed with cities, colleges, systems of irrigation and mining, and a separate financial policy, showing a high state of independence and advance. Little or nothing was known of the Plains before this party came in; since that day, the field of hostilities in Kansas is covered with cities; the field of Buchanan's war on Mormoniem is covered with mines and railroads; every Territory has been explored, and all occupied; the Indians have been treated with on a policy whose excuse is human pity, and the Sloux, Comanchés, and Apaches, are suppressed. The Indian Territory has almost kept pace with Kansas and Nebraska, and is the steam highway to Texas. That great virgin Empire is filled with towns and communications built in the Republican period. Arkansas, which was a gulf without a trail, is crossed by a railroad from corner to corner, from Illinois to tha Red River. The whole Northwest is the off-spring of the Republican party, with its systems of roads, cities, and bridges. All the commerce of the Upper Lakes, as now conducted by steam fleets and rafts, is compensation for the replacement of our marine on foreign waters by such a navy as the globe may never see again. Portfand, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, are now all connected with Europe, the West Indies, and South America, by a fleet of nearly 600 great propellers, which bring an emigrant for \$45 and a cabin passenger for \$50, across 4,000 miles of ocean.

propellers, which bring an emigrant for \$15 and a cabin passenger for \$50, across 4,000 miles of ocean.

Every city on the Lakes may be called a god-child of this party, blessed by the right hand of its royal policy. Its benefactions were its afflictions at last. It reached its arms of steel to the hills of the Nueces and the famished land of Manitoba. Where it did not prevail as a party, nothing increased. Virginia invoked its spirit to accept the heavy gift of her railroad system. Its own projectors carried the Confederate emigrant to Texas on paths of iron. Railroads indifferent to the principles of the party received its support, and Baltimore laid hand on Chicago, Atlanta on New York. The Capital of the nation became a city. Richmond became the Capital of of a State in half the space she sought to be the Capital of a faction. Abundance poured on people and places devastated by accident. The world was more generous to Chicago than to Bethlehem.

A system of electric communication passed through the great deeps, and the land talked to itself in every part, like one great soul luminous with knowledge and health. Women ceased to sew to the song of the shirt; the housemaid went no longer to the well for water; gas broke out in joyous uniformity in petty hamlets and mighty cities; rivers were made to run backward; there was no place so poor but it had its park and cemetery; people drank at the bottom of cool lakes, while fatigued with climbing flights of stairs, by elevators; literature grew cheap, hopeful, and daring. The schools and colleges

park and cemetery; people drank at the bottom of cool lakes, while fatigued with climbing flights of stairs, by elevators; literature grew cheap, hopeful, and daring. The schools and colleges of the country are the work of this party more than of any period.

Exaberant charity at last outran all solid bulwarks; the party had infinitely raised the standard of its only rival by the example it conferred, but, weary of an obstinacy it could not understand, Republicans themselves crossed past their convictions and voted for the policy of their enemies. Whigs shook hands with Jacobites. Like the men who stormed the citadel of the women in the comedy of La Royaume des Fenmes, the victors embraced the conquered; organization, never defeated, grew weary of the immobility of its inanimate rival, and threw itself away. Republicans voters wrote the name of Aristides on the shell, because Democrats were weary of its justice.

For a party of sentiment, nothing ever raised so many material monuments; for a party of materialism, none ever had so great a heart; for the advancement of men, nothing, not divine, ever worked with such success. It gave the world the name of Lincoln, the reality of man.

Its blography will rival the French Revolution Republican majority, 28,202. The foregoing table includes, on the Republican side, 837 votes in Mitchell and 16 in Scott returned as cast for Joshua T. Young, and 1,378 in Van Buren, for Joshua T. Young, which Mr. Young of course loses in the official canvass. Mr. Morgan's vote in Hamilton is returned for David G. Morgan, instead of David Morgan. The Republican net gain over last year is some 7,500, but the total vote is about 2,000 lighter. Polk County, it will be seen, polis the largest Republican vote, and will be entitled to the largest representation (16) in the State Convention.

79,054

107,256

11,384 Palmer ...
11,384 Palmer ...
10,779 Sheean ...
11,007 Ainsworth ...
10,725 Bowman ...
12,724 Wilkinson ...
12,461 Gates ...
12,774 Wilkinson ...
10,688 Bood ...
12,857 Whiting ...

THE TWO PARTIES. REPUBLICANISM VS. DEMOCRACY.

A few days have passed since the uncertain

and right powers something to do besides de

To destroy a few men in authority, in good

gan after it exhausted the politics of time-serv

ing. That type of public commentator is con-

gratulating itself now with an inward sense of

and it never will.

The party that is now appearing n ominous

proportions, if vaporous inconsistency, a mere

Spectre of the Brocken, can no more abide six-

teen years of such criticism from the press as the Republican leaders have had, than it could

abide honest correspondence at the gallows of

As a victorious party, it never made a news-

journal; never advanced the profession of news

to any consideration; never spent any money to

discover anything; was edited by its political

egotists and a pair of scissors, which more com

monly opened a bottle of gin than lighted on a

structiveness.

man.

Its biography will rival the French Revolution or Plutarch's Lives. After it fought the war for a Union without Slavery, it progressed so far upon the reconstruction of society in the South that it tamed the ku-Klux reaction, established the ballot, and produced by free labor, under its protection, yields of cotton, beef, and grain, equal to the largest ever raised by driven gangs of slaves. And this it did upon a soil wort thin by the lust of Slavery, amongst two races repelby the lust of Slavery, amongst two races repel-lant, and one of them had no more than human populace let out the rope of the watch-dog. The Democratic party has something else to do now but snarl; the part of the press with convictions

own decay.

The cost of the comforts conferred upon mankind in the Western World by the Republican party entered into its decline. There is a penalty for over-civilization. A generous ferment of a whole generation is attended by a relapse. Impostors cross over to drink the liquor of the fermentation. They are more noisy in their lovalty than the brewers' men themselves. Moreover, there is a chemical elimination of originally-useful elements from every long process; these elements are precipitated and condensed; they act like renegades. They say with Antony:

Thou art sfeet. Take them what course thou wilt! opinion, and in fame, has been the narrow and nimble part of a kind of journalism which behazard, for journalism under the Democracy never could have independence. It never did,

Thou art afoot. Take thou what course thou wilt!

Thou art afoot. Take thou what course thou wilt!

RELLAPSE.

The Republican party is this, and it will resume coursel of the Nation unless this be accomplished: The Nation unless this be accomplished: The Nation.

What do we get by giving up the Nation, the Republic, the Empire, in return for fantastic schemes of provincial sovereignty, which have never passed beyond our own literature and news in the knowledge of men.

Give up the Pullman express for the Virginia milk-train? Weigh baggage at Ogden? Swao locomotives to cross Delaware? Enter into the vast question as to whether the Pacific Railroad vast question as to whether the Pacific Railroad

stops to dine at Omaha or smashes baggage at Council Bluffs? Council Bluffs?
Shall these splendid combinations of human enterprise, the railroad systems which are suspended between terminal points, irrespective of fictitious boundaries, relapse to be pulled and hauled by State constabulary? All the annoyances, without the reasons for them, which exist

monly opened a bottle of gin than lighted on a paragraph; and the great structure of the press in this country was raised posterior to the death of the Democratic party.

Take 25 Republicans at random, and 200 Democrats, and tuere will be 200 to 25 of support in favor of the lesser number. It will be utterly impossible for the next party to get through without demolishing a part of the liberty of the press, cleaning out Newspaper Row, and introducing fleas into the Reporters' thallery.

He who expects Col. Kyarter, of Jawjia, bigode, sir! to be called epithets in Greek, such as Kakophagus and Credit-Mobileyer, will awaken to the responsibility of a gag-law such as Col. Rust gave Horace Greeley. Is it to be expected that wandering reporters will be allowed, in the event of a Bourbon restoration, to pass freely into the social wastenesses of the South, and write there of the Lowery Band and the White League? ances, without the reasons for them, which exist in Europe, are to be conferred upon us in the name of Jefferson.

This is the age of great Empires. Sardinis for Sardines, Italy for the Italians. There is but one America on the map of the mind of man, and that is tinted like France, the color of one authority. The dreams of the political economist would have been satisfied long ago in America if localities had not interposed to arrest general convictions. A nation can have a policy; a map of Sovereignities might have; but a map of Sovereignities determined never to be a nation never will have a policy.

At this moment a party appears in the office

nation never will have a policy.

At this moment a party appears in the offing claiming to have a policy, when its very progress toward authority is animated by a shindy. The Home-Rule man from South Carolina, where he is 30,000 in minority, is blackgnarded by the More-Currency man who arises from the Mother of States with \$42,000,000 of debt he wants to or States with \$42,000,000 or dent he wants to confer on Congress. Virginia is to-day with Hamilton for the Federal assumption of State debts; South Carolina is with Andrew Jackson for Federal resumption of power, by the army, if need be; California is for gold, to monetize her ores; Pennsylvania is for paper, to monetize her ores; Pennsylvania is for paper, to pay old notes with new ones. If there is ever to be a general truth declared in politics, how shall we arrive at it by deferring to the Calbounism that nothing is supreme but a part, and that a whole

nothing is supreme but a part, and that a whole is subversion?

The leaders of the Democratic party, who have lived in content, with modern comforts, and eaten broiled food in preference to fried, have no idea of doing anything but pursuing the general policy of the Republican party, and calling it a return to the practices of the forefathers. But the Democratic party is like bread, only light on the upper crust; beneath it, the heavy mass is indigestible by the Nation. It has forgotten a good deal, but never learned anything. It divides mankind into three great classes: Niggers, Abolishionists, and We-uns.

The policy of the new party is the policy of We-uns against You-uns.

GATH.

GEN. BUTLER. AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM.

Boston (Nov. 13) Correspondence of the New York

Herald. I had another interview with Gen. Butler today, in which the matter of his future political novements and the rumors concerning them

were alluded to.
"What are those rumors?" the General asked. "Well, I have heard it stated that you were going to be a candidate for the United States Senate this winter."
"I have no such intention," answered the

General, "and you can say so very emphatic

"How about the Governorship next fall? Are you going for that?" I asked. "You can write down another 'No." was the

"I have seen it stated in the papers to-day," I added, "that President Graut has tendered you the Russian mission, and that it is likely you will accept. Is there any truth in that state-

"No, not a word of truth; and you can say further that there is no truth in the statement that I am going to Europe for the benefit of my health. During the last session of Congress my physical condition was such that a journey abroad was, perhaps, momentarily thought of a foreign tour has been abandoned long since."

"How about this story of your forming a new political party that the Advertiser speaks of this morning?"

"You can say there is not a word of truth in it."

it."

"There is another story affoat, General, to the effect that you contemplate writing a letter for publication, giving, in detail, your views of the causes, of not only your own defeat, but of the general demoralization of the Republican party throughout the State and country. How about that?

throughout the State and country. How about that?"

"Not a word of truth in it. I shall have something to say on such matters, but I shall not be heard from except from my seat in the halls of Congress. I shall write no letter and will not be interviewed on the subject. As I have already intimated, and you can publish it in the Herald, I shall not write any letter, noither shall I be a candidate for Congress, or for Governor of Massachusetts. Neither am I going to Europe, or to Russia, and neither am I going to Europe, or to Russia, and neither am I going to have anything to do with the starting of a new party." An allission to the third-term matter failed to elicit any opinion from the General. In some further conversation the question of the General's defeat was vaguely alluded to, and I hinted that it was possible that the stand which he had taken on the currency question might have had something to do with it. Without admitting this might be the case he proceeded to show that he was not so badly beaten as popularly believed, and that the rout certainly was not so great in his own as in some of the other Congressional districts.

As I was about leaving, the General, referring again to the rumors of what his future political movements are to be, gave the impression that he will probably retire from political life after the close of his present term in Congress.

"You can say," he remarked," that I am going to attend strictly and exclusively to my business."

"To your legal business?" I said, inquir-

"To your legal business?" I said, inquiringly.

Yes, sir, to my legal profession," was the prompt and emphatic answer.

Whether this indicates permanent retirement or not I cannot positively judge, but my opinion is in the affirmative.

SPEAKER BLAINE. HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 15.—Speaker Blaine has written a letter to the Portland Press, in response to a paragraph mentioning him as a possible candidate for Senator, in which he states decidedly that he would, under no circumstances, THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chi-ILLINOIS.

Articles of association have been issued to parties in Kankakee to organize a company with \$12,000 capital stock, for the purpose of coustructing a horse-railway between Kankakee and Bourbonnais, -a French village 2 miles northwest of Kankakee.

—The Grand Jury at Havana have found in-

dictments against a deputy in the Circuit Clerk's office there, for embezzlement of the funds of the office; also against Mrs. Low. of Sadora, for the murder of her husband some months ago, and against Babcock and Callahan, for larceny.

—The annual session of the Champaign Township Sunday-School Association convened in Champaign yesterday. The afternoon session, held in the Methodist Church, was largely attended, as was also the evening session in the Presbyterian Church. Excellent addresses were made. The election of officers resulted in the choice of A. A. Barnard as President and H. M. Douglas as Secretary.

Douglas as Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

Last Monday night, two men entered the house of Mrs. Parmlee, a wealthy old lady living alone 4 miles south of Leroy. They blimfolded her, and demanded her money. She told them that, if they would let her go into another room above, she would get the money for them. They did so, and she escaped. The robbers searched the house, but found nothing.

—The Michigan State Pomological Society will meet at Ionia Dec. 2.

—Henry Barker, a farmer living north of Lan-

meet at Ionia Dec. 2.

—Henry Barker, a farmer living north of Lansing, was seriously injured, a day or two ago, by the giving way of a bridge over which he was driving. He was held fast in the debris, with a broken leg and ankie, over an hour before a Good

orosen leg and ankie, over an nour before a cood samaritan passed that way.

—William Rice, who was some time ago deposed from the Methodist ministry for alleged lisentious conduct, has, in the Circuit Court at Mason, succeeded in proving that the woman in the case was not the legal wife of her supposed husband, not baving been divorced from a former husband; and a nol. pros. has, in consequence, here antered. quence, been entered.

The steam-packet Red Wing, in leaving Burlington on Saturday, collided with the ferry-boat Jessie Edgington, carrying away the latter's wheel-house. The damages will probably not disable the boat. The Red Wing is the last up-

bound packet this season.

The warfare against the liquor-sellers at Elkader continues. Since Mrs. J. C. Vaupel commenced actions against the liquor-venders of Elkader, claiming damages to the amount of \$40,000, Mrs. Eunice A. Place, wife of R. C. Place, of the same town has commenced similar. Akader, claiming damages to the amount of \$40,000. Mrs. Eunice A. Place, wife of R. C. Place, of the same town, has commenced similar cases. Mrs. Place claims, in her petition, that she has sustained damages, to her husband, family, and herself, to the amount of \$32,000, on account of the intoxicating liquor sold to her husband. She has brought four actions, aggregating in damages to the amount above mentioned, and against the following parties; George Waschmuth for \$2,000: Gus Borman, for \$10,000; Jacob Stemmer for \$10,000; X. Lamm for \$10,000. Both of the ladies that have commenced these actions occupy high positions in society and are much respected.

—The Bauk of Fort Madison will change hands on Dec. 1. H. C. Johnson, of Berea, O., will succeed H. Cattermole as President and principal stockholder. He talks of changing it to a National Bank.

A farmer of Jacksou Township, Wayne County, named Julius Voirol, while digging a well on his farm, received a blow from a brick which fell

his farm, received a blow from a brick which fell from the top of the well, inflicting injuries which caused death in two nours.

MINNESOTA.

E. St. Julien Cox, Democratic candidate for Congress against H. B. Strait, Republican, elected from the Second Minnesota District, annunces that he will contest Mr. Strait's seat before the House Committee on Elections, but described in the seat of fore the House Committee on Elections, but de

fore the House Committee on Elections, but de-clines to confirm newspaper statements as to his grounds of contest.

—Father Clements, of the Assumption Church, St. Paul, on Saturday administered the final sacrament to Rapp, who, with his wife and Laudenschlager, are held for the murder of Mrs. Lick. The sacrament was administered on the advice of physicians that Bapp is fast passing into a con-dition of incurable insanity. He declares that the poisoned liquor found in his cellar was prepared by his wife and Lauderschlager to kill him.

him.

—Steamer Minnesota, the last St. Louis boat of the season, leaves St. Paul to-day. The weather is yet fall-like, and the river may be open a month yet.

OBITUARY. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—Capt. E. R. Veger, of the steamer Northwest, of the Detroit & Cieveland Line, died of apoplexy last evening,

aged 45.
Thoy, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Truman Seymour, a clergyman of considerable prominence, died this afternoon. Boston, Nov. 15.—Hammatt Billings, the well-known artist and architect, died in New York Saturday evening. NUMBER 85.

FOREIGN.

Serious Controversy Between Gladstone and Manning.

Roman Catholic Doctrines as Related to Civil Governments.

Gladstone Says a Convert to Rome Renounces Ilis Moral and Mental Freedom.

And that the Vatican Policy Is to Renew the Struggle for Temporal Supremacy.

Manning Answers that Subjects Are Bound to Obey in Things Which Are Lawiul.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN CLADSTONE AND ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

cial gives the details of the controversy between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. A pam-phlet recently issued by the former reiterates his views expressed in his article on "Ritualism" in the Contemporary Review, and centres upon the proposition that no one can become a convict to Rome without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another. He declares that the Vatican Council established even a wider claim than infallibility, viz.: of absolute and entire obedience. He, therefore, calls upon Cath-olic citizens to demonstrate to the contrary or to reject it. He expresses the decided opinion that the real object of the Vatican policy is to renew the struggle for the temporal power. He ridicules such a project, but adds that it is diffi-cult to overestimate the effects of the strife. It

ridicules such a project, but adds that it is difficult to overestimate the effects of the strife. It would probably jeopardize the peace of Europe. He closes with an appeal to the citizeus of the nineteenth century to follow the example of their forefathers of the sixteenth when marshaled to resist the Armada, declaring that England's stout hearted race is not to be hindered by foreign influence of close from accomplishing her mission in the world.

Archbishop Manning, in a letter, Nov. 10, to the Herald, asserts that he assisted in framing the Vatican decrees, which have not changed one jot or tittle the obligations of civil obedience that Catholics bear toward the civil power, and in proof thereof asserts that the doctrine of irfallibility was a divine trust before the Vatican Council was held. That Council announced no new dogma, but simply declared an old truth, and that the position of Catholics in respect to civil allegiance is precisely as before; that the civil powers of the Christian world have hitherto stood in peaceful relations with the Infallible Church, and this relation was often recognized and declared in the Councils of the Church, before the Vatican Council, and that Council made no decrees in regard to the civil powers, nor on civil allegiance, this subject being never even proposed.

The Archbishop says: "Civil obedience rests on natural law; Revealed Truth is the law of God. Society is founded in Nature, and subjects are bound in all things which are lawful to obey their rulers. Mr. Gladstone's argument hangs upon an erroneous assumption, and I can only suppose him to have been misled by a misplaced trust in Dr. Dollinger and his friends. But for my belief in Gladstone's sincerity, I should say it was an act of injustice out of harmony with the great statesman's life; and unless the providence of God and the good sense of Englishmen avert its evils, the consequence may tarpish his great name."

The Times sides with Gladstone, saying: "The important question, What is lawful? can, according

The Telegraph says: "The pamphlet has re-vived the nation's confidence in Gladstone."
The Pall Mall Gazetle contends that Gladstone is not right in flinging a fire-brand into the religious community, saying it was none of his concern whether Catholic principles lead to disclovalty. It is no part of a statesman's duty to raise a popular outcry while the dangers remain theoretical.

The Post says: "Reverence for our institutions is not Gladstone's strong point. This is not his first miscalculation."

DECLINE OF THE INSUBRECTION. RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 15 .- Advices from Bue Ayres represent that the insurrection is on a de-cline. Gen. Mitre, with 4,000 men, is retreating southwards, and 16,000 or 18,000 Government troops are in active pursuit.

A JOINT COMMISSION.

VIENNA, NOV. 15.—The Austrian and Russian Governments have agreed to appoint a Joint Commission to define their boundaries.

THE LABOR QUESTION. The Pittsburg Puddlers and Manu-

AUSTRIA.

Firthburg, Pa., Nov. 15.—A meeting of ironmanufacturers was held vesterday afternoon.
The Committee appointed to confer with the
puddlers reported that they had made a proposipandlers reported that they had made a proposi-tion to the puddlers that with iron at 3 cents they would pay \$5 for boiling, and, with iron at 2½ cents, \$4.50. If iron should go above 3 cents they then would pay the pres-ent rates. The boilers are not willing to accept these terms. Another meeting will be held Wednesday night.

A Strike to Be Inaugurated by New York 'Longshoremen To-day-Violence Apprehended. New York, Nov. 15 .- A large number of meet-

ings of 'longshoremen were held this evening throughout the city. At all of them it was announced that the employers having declared a determination to make a reducation of wages. The 'longshoremen have resolved to strike in a body to-morrow. Trouble is anticipated, as all the Italians are willing to work at the proposed reduced wages, and rumors are affeat that the striking longshoremen will resort to violence. Superintendent Walling has notified all the Police Captains to have a force in readiness to suppress any outbreak of the 'longshoremen.

All Quiet Among the Miners at Col-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—Sheriff Cooper, of this county, who returned from Collinsville last even-ing, informed your correspondent to-day that everything was quiet among the striking con-miners when he left there last night. He will return in the morning, having received instruc-tions from Gov. Beveridge to do all in his power to preserve order, protect persons from violence, and prevent the destruction of property. Gov. Beveridge has sent 100 stand of arms to Collins-ville, which Sheriff Cooper expects will arrive

A RAILROAD MULCTED.

A RAILROAD MULCTED.

Toledo, O., Nov. 15.—A case involving the right of railroads to limit the time of round-trip tickets was decided in the Common Pleas Court yesterday. A man named Eck, of Genoa, was put off a train about a year ago after presenting a return ticket, the limit of which had expired. He brought suit for \$10,-000 damages. The Judge charged the jury to regard the ticket as a contract whose terms the holder accepted when purchased. The jury remedered a verdict for \$712 in favor of the plaintiff, as he tendered his fare before the train stopped.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Mail Company Preparing to Besiege Congress.

New Line of Pacific Steamers to Be Started.

Appendix to Treasurer Spinner's

Report.

GETTING READY FOR A RAID ON CONGRESS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—It is becomin daily more and more evident that the Pacific Mail Company are preparing to besiege Congress in great force this winter, in the hope of securing a renewal, as well as an increase, of their lapsed subsidy. They have spared no pains in the last few months to throw such influences around Congress as would effectually serve their purposes. The campaign was opened last May when the Peking was launched at Chester, and Congressmen flocked there in such numbers that less than a quorum emained here to attend to business. At the launching champagne flowed like water, and a launching champagne flowed like water, and a banquet, free to all invited, of the most costly description was spread, while the visitors were transported from various parts of the country, besides Washington, at the expense of the Company. The next move was the trial-trip of the Peking in August, when the vessel was filled with as many of the high officials of the Government as could be persuaded to go. The excursion embraced visits to Newport, Martha's Vineyard, and other watering places. Delimonico purveyed the ship without regard to expense, and the trip is said to have cost the Company \$30,000. Then the Toxio, the Peking's mate, made a trial-trip, filled with officials of a lower grade. The same layish expenditure that was remarked in the Peking's excursion was had in the latter case. The last extravagant performance consisted in sending the Tokio to Aspinwall, a few days ago, on a pleasure excursion, filled with invited sending the Tokio to Aspinwan, a few days ago, on a pleasure excursion, filled with invited guests. The ostensible object of the trip was to enable the Directors to examine the Pansma Railroad, pretiminary to making an atliance between that corporation and the Steamship Company. The Tokio sailed two days after the departure of the regular vessel, in which the Directors could have some just as

days after the departure of the regular vessel, in which the Directors could have gone just as well. The stockholders are becoming greatly dissatisfied. The Company has paid no dividends for months, while their receipts have been wasted in rictous living by the Directors, who bope to buy their way to increased Government favor by entertaining Congressmen and officials with princely hospitality.

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

It is announced that arrangements are about completed for placing a new line of steamships on between San Francisco and the Asiatic ports, which will co-operate with the overland railways. The ships will be propellers, British built, and to sail under the British flag, as our laws will not permit American registry to be granted to foreign bottoms. This results from the failure of the Pacific Mail and the railroads to agree upon terms of co-operation. It is said that the new line will be under the management of Jay upon terms of co-operation. It is said that the new line will be under the management of Jay

PROMISED INVESTIGATION.

There are positive assurances that the long-promised investigation into the mabner in which the Pacific Mail subsidies have been secured will be made this winter.

It is announced that ex-Secretary Hugh Mc-Culloch will spend the greater part of the com-ing winter in this city looking after the Ameri-can interests of the London banking-house with

thich he is counceted.

(To the Associated Press.)

APPENDIX TO TREASUREE SPINNER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 15.—An appendix of Gen. Spinner's report shows:

Receipts for the fiscal year	\$761,799,530.88
Including loans	439, 272, 535, 46
Customs	163,103,833,69
Internal revenue,	102,409,784,90
Lands	1,852,428,93
Unds. Wiscellaneous	40,942,408,94
Repayments, etc., from War Department	4,710,805,37
Repayments, etc., from Navy Depart-	TR SHIT
ment	7,344,758,64
Repayments, etc., from Interior Depart-	Section to
partment	2,162,975,05
EXPENDITURES.	
The expenditures were	\$742,247,173,35
an about a with a not leastion of Customs	23,071,804.93
Internal revenue	5,799,954.14
Interior Department	37,893,851.80
Interior Department, civil	4,876,076,48
War Department	47.024,732.59
Navy Department	38,277,346.06
Treasury Department	48,465,953.01
Diplomatic	1,471,415.97
Diplomatic	607,102.18
Judiciary	3,460,303,08
Public debt	531,308,633,13
- Carama a de	00

The balance in the Treasury June 30 was \$150, The net receipts of the Post-Office Department were \$11,990,918.38; expenditures, \$11.500,216. THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS Expect to close their work by the 1st of February

There is now in the Treasury, arising from doned property, \$10.414,000. Claims of this class filed aggregate \$13,500,000, and there are, besides, a large number of claims for captures alleged to have been illegally made aggregating four times the amount remaining in the Treas-

Members of Congress continue to arrive, and are escuring quarters for the winter.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.

Information from Texas says that the thirty days of fine weather last month added 60,000 bales to the cotton crop of that State, worth \$3,000,000.

bales to the cotton crop of that State, worth \$3,000,000.

THE DISMAL-SWAMP FIRES.

Accounts from Virginia say that in almost every direction in the Dismal Swamp and environs the fires which originated almost a month ago by the drought are burning with alarming rapidity, and valuable timber lands are a prey to the flames.

# NEW WATER-POWER.

Grand Celebration at Tama City, Ia. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
YAMA CITY, Is., Nov. 13.—Notwithstanding a bitter cold day for the season of year the attendance at the celebration of the completion of the that the rich rolling prairies of Western Illinois Tama City water-power was estimated at 3,000 and Southern Wisconsin produced equally as nuto 4,000 from the county, in addition to a general turn-out of citizens. From 8 to 12 o'clock a continuous stream of teams from the country came pouring into town, the larger portion congregat-ing at the Fair Grounds, where preparations had previously been made for speaking, a picnic dinner, and a grand barbecue. The meeting organ-ized and was briefly addressed by the President, ner, and a grand barbecue. The meeting organized and was briefly addressed by the President, the Hon. John Ramsdell, followed by a historical easay by the Rev. O. A. Holmes, and a poem by O. H. Mills, which was really the feature of the occasion. Next came an address by Prof. J. F. Magoun, President of Iowa College, of Grinnell, followed by short and interesting speeches from the Hon. James Wilson and Mr. Chapin, editor of the Times of Marshalltown. The exercises of the day concluded with a grand picnic dinner, in which the wast assemblage participated with evident pleasure and apparent entire extisfaction. The scheme of building and developing the water-power was first conceived less than a year ago. The work was commenced June 1. The contract was let to Sears & Orion for \$75,000. The Iowa River was dammed at the narrows and a canal built to Tama, 38-10 miles in length, 20-toot cut, and 100-foot fall, carrying 7 feet of water, with a natural fall of 22½ feet. The reservoir covers forty acres of ground, situated in the immediate vicinity of the business portion of the town. About one-sixth of the same is already leased, and applications for more have been received and are under consideration. It is unquestioned that the prespects of Tama are becoming the most promising of any manufacturing point in Iowa. The final completion of this important enterprise is an event of unusual interest to the people of this section, and we are not surprised that they should reficice with so much enthusiasm and unanimity. The day's proceedings ceased with a grand ball and supper, with a large autendance.

less, the steamer being safe in Muskegon har-bor. The report was caused by the Milwankee steamer Saginaw keeping up a continued whistling. For some unexplained cause, while attempting to leave the harbor, she was obliged

attempting to leave the harbor, she was obliged to put back.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 15.—The tug Compound, of Buffalo, arrived at this port last evening, having in tow the schooner N. C. West, recently ashore at Long Point. She was got afloat Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m., but her upper works and forward ends of the cabin were stove in. The cargo is all wet. The crew for three or four days bunked on the sand.

Arrived from Chicago yesterday, propeller Thomas A. Scott. Cleared for Chicago, schooner Richard Winslow, with 1,400 tons coal.

#### NEW YORK.

The Constitutional Amendments— Revenue Seizure—Other Items. New York, Nov. 15.—Official returns thus far received of the vote of the State election on the constitutional amendments indicate their adoption by at least 100,000 majority.

TO BE INDICTED.

It is reported that the Grand Jury will Mon day or Tuesday bring in indictments against Cor-oner Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan for com-plicity in the killing of McKenna on election

REVENUE SEIZURE.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of goods were seized yesterday by United States officers as part of the property on which the Government, it is alleged, has been defrauded of duty by H. J. Pollock & Co. Pollock has fled, it is

said, to Philadelphia.

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

The rumored difficulty between the Russian Government and the Grant Locomotive Works has been adjusted, and work will be resumed at

The Vice-Consul for Venezuela has received information of the safe arrival at Caracas of the brouze statue of Bolivar, supposed to have been lost at sea on a German vessel.

#### BISHOP CUMMINS.

Mis Views on the Late Protestant Convention and Its

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached to-night on the "Failure of the General Convention o the Protestant Episcopal Church to Meet the Responsibilities of the Crisis." He claimed that that body ignored entirely the Evangelical Alliance which met last year, the largest gathering of eminent divines and scholars ever held, and that eminent divines and scholars ever held, and that it failed to amend the order of baptismal regeneration, and to provide a remedy for Ritualism. The canon adopted only aimed at practices carried out during the celebration of the Holy Communion, but still an altar-light might be erected in every church, and this canon would not affect it. Colored vestments might be worn by ministers, and bowings and prostrations might be made towards the altar a dozen times during the service when there were no elements upon it. ice when there were no elements upon Only one thing was aimed at: the doctrine of Eucharistic adoration, and that was not Ritual ism. The reverend gentleman prophesied that in nine out of ten churches the communion-table would disappear, and the altar take its place,

#### GRADING NEW CORN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: It is against the laws and regulations made this spring by the State Grain Commisioners, for the Chief Inspector of Grain to grade any corn as No. 2 regular, of the crop of 1874, before the 20th of April, 1875. No matter how dry or how good the condition of the corn may be, if only known to be grown this season, t cannot possibly be graded as No. 2 regular. Now, would it not be of some benefit if the proprietors of grain-elevators, vessel-owners, and commission-merchants generally, would appoint a Committee to confer with said Grain Commissioners, requesting them to modify their rules in reference to the inspection of corn during this present fall and winter,—thereby giving the Inspector the privilege to use his own judgment as to the quality and condition of the arrivals of corn? It is well known to all that this has been the finest and dryest season this has been the finest and dryest season since 1871; consequently this crop of corn is in better condition at the present time than for many years past, as will be seen by the remarks in the St. Louis Democrat of the 7th inst., in which the Chief Iuspector there, Mr. Livingston, says that most of the new corn will do to go on grade, especially if care be taken by the shipper not to mix with any damp or temporal coin when shipping to market. Since damaged grain when shipping to market. Since then, that Inspector has decided to place all corn of good quality and condition in its regular grade, no matter what year it is raised in.

Judging from the remarks made of late by the
press of this city, it appears that a considerable

go to Eastern points, which is already being felt go to Eastern points, which is already being felt by receivers of this city in the loss of commis-sions. Should the present policy be pursued, it will probably diminish the receipts in this market from the crop of 1874, say 50,000 bushels per day for four mouths,—amounting in the ag-gregate to 6,000,000 bushels,—thereby entailing a loss as follows: Storage on the above, at an average of 3½ cents per bushel, \$210,000; commissions, 1 cent per bushel, \$210,000; lake-freights, Chicago to Buffalo, 4 cents per bushel, \$240,000,—making a total loss of a trifle over \$240,000.—making a total loss of a trifle over there may arise in the future by driving the trade to competing points.

If Chicago is still alive to her own interests, it

behooves her grain-merchants to use all their in-fluence to make some change in the above matof the large crop just gathered in the neighboring State of lows, which will soon be in good condition for market, especially if we have a few more dry and frosty nights.

It is an old saying, and a true one, that Prevention is better than cure; and it may still may still may still may still the control of the control of the cure and it may still the cure. vention is better than cure; and it may still prove to be so in this case. COMMERCE.

# THE DAIRY INTEREST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune :

SIR: It is but a few years since most of the cheese consumed in this section of the country came from the East. In fact, Herkimer County, New York, became rich with the money paid for ts products by Western people. Despite the fact and Southern Wisconsin produced equally as nutritious grasses, and contained as abundant and pure springs and streams of water, as could be found in the Empire State, it seemed like a des-perate adventure to attempt to compete against prejudice. The popular belief has been until lately that no cheese such as is desirable for family use was made in the Western States. Commission men have greatly sided in perpetuating this abuse of Western products. They would buy Western cream cheese, brand it as Herkimer, and the inferior grades of Western make were sold as Western cheese.

During the past five years, however, much of this prejudice has abated. Western manufacturers, conscious of the excellence of their manufacture, have, by stubborn resistance to

1. The Dairy Farm.
2. Dairy Gows, and How to Get them.
3. Feed for and Feeding Dairy Cows.
4. Abortion in Cows. Cause and Reme
5. Summer and Winter Dairying,

6. Advantages of the Factory-System in Butter-7. Making Butter and Cheese from the Same Milk. 8. Curing-Room for Cheese.
9. Dairy Boards of Trade, Necessity for Sustaining

9. Darry Boards of Trade, Necessity for Sustaining Them.

Interesting papers will be prepared by practical dairymen on each of the above subjects. Especial interest will be felt in the fourth subject,—"Abortion in Cows, Cause, and Bemedy,"—se many of our dairymen are suffering heavy losses therefrom.

On Tuesday eventing, the Ilth, L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., Secretary of the American Dairymen's Association, will address the Convention on matters of importance to the dairy interest.

During the session of the Association, brief addresses will also be delivered by representatives of Dairy Associations and Produce Exchanges.

Wednesday evening will mainly be devoted to having a good time, socially, among the members; and, upon the whole, it is expected that this will be a most profitable and entertaining meeting.

#### AMERICAN CHEAP-TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

Second Annual Convention. Second Annual Convention.

The Convention of the American Cheap-Transportation Association, held at Washington in January last, adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., at such time as the Executive Committee should elect; and, after consultation, it has been decided to issue the call for a Convention to assemble in Richmond, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next.

The rapid progress and development of our country during the past decade have brought the question of cheapitransportation prominently to

country during the past decade have brought the question of cheapltransportation prominently to the front, and it is fast becoming the leading issue of the day. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the consumer, are beginning to realize that steam and electricity have inaugurated a new era in commerce,—have changed our manners and customs of life, even,—and that, whatsoever may be said of the power and influence of any of the soil, it is evident that it is Transbe said of the power and influence of any of the products of the soil, it is evident that it is Transportation which is now King. It levies the largest tax upon production; and, in this country, its revenues greatly exceed those of the Government. How important then, that our transportation-system should be thoroughly understood and contributed.

tation-system should be thoroughly understood and equitably adjusted.

The bringing together of trained minds from every section of our great country,—of practical men from every department of commerce and agriculture,—for the consideration of this great question, cannot but result in good; indeed, the previous Conventions which have been held, although considering the duestion in its pre-liminary stages, and necessarily in a crude and elementary manner, have inaugurated a work which, in its educational features alone, is of inestimable value; for, as yet, the public mind is quite unfamiliar with the subject, and there is need of all the light which can be thrown upon it.

As it is a subject which interests the produc-As it is a subject which interests the producing, commercial, and consuming classes, it is to be hoped that all organizations representing those interests will be freely represented; and, also, that each State will send an official representative. Delegates should be provided with credentials, and, if possible, notice given to the Secretary of the Association of the probable delegates, in order that a proper estimate may be made of the accommodation which will be required. Notice will be given in the Richmond papers of Monday, Nov. 30, and Tuesday, Dec. 1, of the place of meeting.

Per order of Executive Committee.

JOSLAH QUINCY, President,
Boston, Mass.

R. H. FERGUSON, Secretary,
Troy, N. Y.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: It is to be hoped that your State will be well represented in this Convention. The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in your city have been duly notified, and invited to send a delegate. Yours, R. H. FEBGUSON, Setretary.

A VERITABLE SEA-SERPENT. The Scaly Monster Captured in the

The Scaly Monster Captured in the East River.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 12.

A veritable sea-serpent was captured yesterday in the East River, near Heil-Gate. Without being altogether as large as the monster which every few years discloses itself to the eves of imaginative South Sea voyagers, it was of sufficiently formidable dimensions to astound the passengers of the Astoria ferryboat, and draw a crowd of persons from Harlem and other distant parts of the city to the foot of Ninety-second street, where the monster lav.

Mr. McManus is a noted fisherman, and his son is bardly less fond of the aport. About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night they were patiently sitting in an open boat. The water of East River for a radius of 50 yards was illumined by the rays of the lantein they carried. They were fishing for squid to use as bait. Suddenly a noise "as of rushing waters" was heard close to the boat, and looking over the side the anglers saw a pair of eyes like live coals fixed upon them, while the creature to whom they belonged gided smoothly past, his head elevated 2 feet above the surface of the river, and the oscillations of his long. ly past, his head elevated 2 feet above the surface of the river, and the oscillations of his long, sinuous body plainly discernible below the water. The squid-fishers were petrified with horror, and cousidered that their last moments had as inevitably come, as did sinbad the Sailor, when he clung to the topmost branch of the island tree and watched the ravenous serpent return night after night to pick a brother mariner from one of the lower limbs.

The McManuses had often heard of sea-serpents, and well knew that if the reptile happened to be hungry there was no escape for them. It appeared, however, that it had no appetite, and, after fixing its eyes upon the fishermen with a malignant and basilisk glare, it glided slowly past them.

malignant and basilisk glare, it glided slowly past them.
When the serpent was first seen the elder Mc-Manus, on the impulse of the moment, blasphemingly inquired of his son if he knew what it was. The younger fisherman made no reply, and neither spoke again until the serpent had got so far away that it was hardly possible it could change its mind and come back for one or both of them. The elder angler then remarked that he thought it was only a gigantic sould and that he thought it was only a gigantic squid, and that he thought it was only a gigantic squin, and proposed that they should pursue and capture it. His son, however, thought there was neither amusement nor profit in fishing for such monsters. Moreover, they both feit that they had angled enough, and they soon afterward pulled

The crowd around the stove in the barroom at The crowd around the stove in the barroom at the Astoria ferry listened that night to a story that surpassed the most marvelous narrative ever concocied in the most fertile brain among them. They did not say that McManus was telling a falsehood, because they thought, perhaps, he mightu't like it; but they shook their heads and said it was passing strange, and wondered, as it had carried its horrid head so conspicuously above the water, that nobody else had seen it. In fact, the narrative met with the fate of many other sea-serpent stories, and Mr. Mofman of many other sea-serpent stories, and Mr. Mc-Manus and his son were believed to be exercising the privilege of voyagers, and weaving ro-mances to be wider the brains of those who sat at home at ease.

Yesterday at daybreak, however, as the ferry-

boat entered the slip at Astoria, the passengers and deck-hands noticed a living mouster float-ing on the water, with its head elevated some ing on the water, with its head elevated some distance above the surface and its eyes fixed upon the advancing boat. As the water was churned into foam by the reversal of the paddle-wheels it dived out of sight. The ferry-boat returned to Ninety-second street, and, coming back to Astoria a little after 6 o'clock, the same object was again seen floating in the dock. The boat was allowed to glide in as gently as possible, and a deck-hand struck it a blow on the head with a pole and rendered it helpless. It species from the Hon. James Wilson and Riv. Thange, editor of the Irong of Marchailton of the Irong of Marchailton of Hon. James Wilson and Riv. That the Irong of Marchailton of Hong of Hong of Marchailton of Hong of Hong of Marchailton of Hong of Hong of Marchailton of Hong of Hong of Marchailton of Hong of

pressed regret that it had not been taken alive, as Mr. Barnum might, perhaps, have given \$500 for it. Mr. Brown, however, is not troubled with any considerations of this kind. He says not all the money Barnum is worth would induce thin to come within 100 yards of it if it was strong and vigorous. He made his hearers shudder as he spoke of the manner in which fishermen occasionally put their hands under the water to lift out a bass after they have caught him. Had this reptile been hooked, and his captor unsuspectingly dealt with him in a like manner, it is more than probable that the deceived angler would have sought a new mode of earning his livelihood.

ceived angler would have sought a new mode of earning his livelihood.

It is thought that the snake was struck by the paddle-wheels of a steamboat, and so injured as to render it incapable of swimming away, though its body was not in any way mutilated.

As it lay upon the tables in Mr. Brown's garden last evening, some teo or twe-ve persons had congregated around its head, and were curiously examining its teeth and tongue, and picking the scales off its neck, when a new comer, without being observed, took it firmly by the tail, and, with a sudden twist, caused the carcass to make a quick, writhing movement. Of course every one there knew that it was dead, but there were some who received a nervous shock.

## TILTON VS. BEECHER.

Argument on the Question of Requiring the Plaintiff to File a Bill of Particulars—Mr. Shearman Sheds Tears-Shall Mr. Beecher Be Allowed

Tears—Shall Mr. Beecher Be Allowed to Prepare an Alib!?

From the Kete York Herald, Nov. 14.

The argument upon appeal from the decision of Judge Nellson in the suit of Theodore Titon against Henry Ward Beecher, denying the motion of counsel for the defendant for a bill of particulars, was heard before the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Beach and Morris appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Tracy, Shearman, and Hill for the defendant. At 2:30 the case was called, when Judge Reynolds said it would be necessary to decide whether the case would be tried next. when Judge keybolds said it would be necessary to decide whether the case would be tried next, as extraordinary efforts would then have to be made to obtain a jury. Mr. Beach replied that they would be ready on behalf of Mr. Tilton, but they would not press the case against the wishes

of the Court.

Judge Reynolds suggested naming some day Judge Reynolds suggested naming some day in December for the trial, whereupon Mr. Beach remarked that some regard should be paid to the order in which these cases are to be tried. There are one or more indictments growing out of the case, and he supposed the civil cases should be tried first.

Mr. Shearman did not believe in any farce be-

fore the Court, and his client was ready; but Mr. Morris agreed that this case should not be tried before December. After some argument as to the propriety of fixing some day in December for the trial, it was finally decided that it should not be tried on Wednesday next, but it would not be tried on Wednesday next, but it would remain on the calendar, and would be disposed of on that day.

Mr. Shearman then opened an argument for appeal from the decision of Judge Neilson and in support of the rights of Mr. Beecher to a ball of particulars.

appear from the decision of Judge Neison and in support of the rights of Mr. Beecher to a bill of particulars. This case was more important to him than his life, and more important to Brooklyn than all the brick and mortar in it. He then cited several points of common law in support of his position that the Court has power to order a bill of particulars in any action, without regard to its nature, subject, or form. This power is independent of statute, and is 'incident to the general administration of justice. In the case found in Pickering 15, 321, a bill of particulars was required upon an indictment for libel. The code of procedure does not diminish the power which the Court had at common law to order a bill of particulars, but rather enlarges that, power. The Court may, in all cases, order a bill of particulars to be furnished by either party. He then read a series of divorce and crim, con, cases, in which bills had been ordered. In a prosecution for embezzlement, Rex vs. Hodgson, 3 Carr 10 p. 442, and Rex vs. Bodyman, 5, id., 300, 'particulars were ordered. Although there is no direct proceeded to the broader for the procedure of the treatment of the treatment of the procedure of the proce 442, and Rex vs. Bootyman, 5. id., 300, particulars were ordered. Although there is no direct precedent reported in this State of an order for a bill of particulars in an action for criminal conversation, or for divorce, yet there are express precedents in England and in other States of this Union where the common law prevails; and there are plain indications in the decisions of our own courts that it is the policy of the law nere, as elsewhere, to give the defendants in such actions the benefit of precision, and particularly in the charge brought against them. The Court had no right to the leve Mr. Beccher guilty of the acts charged against him until he had been so proven. Counsels said he was as pure and spotless as the Judges on the bench. How could he know of the offenses if he had not committed them?

of the off cases if he had not committed them? The Court had a right to assume the respondent innocent and the plaintiff a misled man. The plaintiff has the times and places of the alleged crimical acts down to a fine point, and he should not be allowed to withhold these facts. He was glad to say that actions for crim. con. were very rare in this State, while in England they ar common enough; hence the precedents in this State on the subject are rare. In England no state on the subject are rare. In England no man can come into court and whip his adversary (his wife) over the back of a nan (her alleged paramour) while her mouth is closed. This is just what is attempted in this case. Tilton wants to whip his wife over Mr. Beecher while her mouth is closed, she on the eight a party to the action. He held that Mr. Tilton, knowing the particulars, should make them known. No delicacy restrained Titon from putting his wife in the gutter and trampling on her then, from charging that his youngest child is illegitimate, and a great many other outragoons things, though he (the counsel) believed her virtuous and pure and respected her lieved her virtuous and pure, and respected her as much as any lady of his acquaintance. Mr. as much as any lady or his acquantance. Ar. Titton was now trying to spring a trap under Mr. Beecher's feet, and asks the Court to protect him. The coursel appealed to the Court to grant an order for a bill of particulars that there should be an end of this matter foreyer. This windle he which would be greated as the court of th should be an end of this matter forever. This privileze, which would be granted to the most miserable man in the land, should not be refused one who had done so much in the interest of society and his fellow-man. As the matter stands, we don't know now but what this man of war, who has been hawking his bleeding heart on his sleeve before the public for so long a time, may charge 500 acts of adultery against the defendant, and yet would it not be preposterous and absurd to make such an overwhelmink charge without furnishing the times and places at which the alleged offenses were committed? Mr. Beecher had spent his whole life for his fellow-man, and now he asks for a few days' time to think where he was on certain days when Mr. Tilton says he was somewhere else. He spoke of Mr. Beecher not as a common lawyer speaks of his client, but as a man

where else. He spoke of Mr. Beecher not as a common lawyer speaks of his clieut, but as a man with whom he hoped to stand or fall. If he was to fall, then the counsel would fall by the side of him near whom he had been proud to live.

Here Mr. Sherman burst into tears, and as soon as he could control his rising emotion asked pardon of the Court for the unusual exhibition of feeling, and continued his remarks. The point they want to establish is to know just what they want to meet; for, as Mr. Evarts said to him, when they came to try the case they

The point they want to establish is to know just what they want to meet; for, as Mr. Evarts said to him, when they came to try the case they would try it, and not fool with it. Had the application been granted it would not have delayed the trial one day. If the name of the defendant is to be clouded, it will cloud the name of the city itself, and they ask that the case be fully examined and justice done Mr. Beecher.

Ex-Judge Morris, on behalf of Theodore Tilton, spoke for upward of half an hour in opposition to the motion for a bill of particulars. The object of the motion was to obtain possession of the evidence of the plaintiff, in advance of the trial. The claim is for the loss of the wife of plaintiff, the home and her alieuation from it. If they are entitled to one branch of the evidence, then they are entitled to it all. He claimed that the divorce case cited had no analogy to this case. The complainant gives the specific places where it is alleged the acts took place. The application is made under Sec. 153 of the Code, the basis of which application is the supposition that the plaintiff intends to produce false and manufactured evidence on the trial.

Mr. Beach followed Mr. Morris, arguing against the motion. He dwelt upon the misery that had befallen the household of Mr. Tilton in feeling terms; spoke of the defendant sarcastically as "Priest" Beecher, and contended that the Court should not grant a bill of particulars, as the defendant knew what he had said in his confessions, and could not require any further information.

The Court took the papers and reserved its de-

the most prominent churches of Poughkeepsie.
N. T., from which place he was called, a
few years later to Trinity Church. Pittsburg.
He succeeded the rev. Dr. Swope at Trinity
Church, Pittsburg, about ten years ago, and bas
been there eyer since, his ministrations in that
parish having been very successful. He is at
present Dean of the Convocation of Pittsburg,
and was a deputy from that city to the last Genparish having of the Convocation of Pittsburg, and was a deputy from that city to the last General Convention. He is considered a man of good executive ability and missionary zeal, and also an eloquent preacher. He is what is considered a sound Churchman, and his election seemed to be acceptable to the whole Convention, and he is not a compromise candidate in tion, and he is not a compromise candidate in any way. His church in Pittsburg is the mos prominent in that city, and in a very flourishing

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss S. M. Pollard, of Binghamton, opened a correspondence with her uncle in California, and when he died he left her \$200,000. Pable needs now moral.

no moral.

The story goes, says a Boston evening paper, that Henry Wilson and N. P. Banks stood on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, in State street, and saw a Whig procession move down after the Whig restoration in 1853, and that Wilson said his political life was ended, and Banks acquiesced, with the additional remark that they had now "no visible means of support." But that was twenty-one years ago, and you can't always tell.

that was twenty-one years ago, and you can't always tell.

—Charles P. Thompson, Butler's successor in Congress, is described as follows by the Boston Herald: "He is rather above the medium height, has a large, full head, a keen eye, and wears a light sandy mustache and side-whiskers. He is about 47 years of age, though looking younger than that. He is a man of great personal popularity, having many friends, and few, if any, enemies. Among the brethren of the Essex Bar he goes by the familiar name of 'Charlis'. He resides and practices law in Gloucester, where he went in 1857. Mr. Thompson stands at the head of his profession in Essex County, and is in every way an able man,—a man who will honor the old Essex District, and a man who will honor the old Essex District, and a man against whose public or private life not even the public slanderer who fought him dared say one word."

—We are glad to hear from the Springfield Republican that the Mill Biver region below the Williamsburg reservoir is no longer a valley of desofation. The work of repair and renovation has gone on persistently, and in the matter of roads and bridges the regiod is in better condition than it was before. The smallest of the four villages, Szinnerville, is not likely ever to be rebuint, but Williamsburg, Haydeuville, and Leeds have already made substantial progress towards reconstruction. No peculiary aid will be needed by the citizens during the coming winter, tile balance still remaining of the fund contributed last May being sufficient to meet all wants which are likely to arise. It is a matter of satisfaction that these sorely struken communicies have shown so much vitality. One who visited the scene of the disaster would not have much wondered to see the whole yaley abandoned.

#### THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—For the Lake Region, generally clear and colder weather, with variable winds, and rising, followed by falling,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Arrived—Steamers America, from Bremen; Baltic, from Liverpool. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Arrived—Steamer Colon, from Aspinwall.

NO YELLOW FEVER

CHARLESTON, S. C.. Nov. 15.—The News and Courier announces, on authority of leading physiciaus, that the sporadic cases of yellow fever reported last month have entirely ceased since the recent cold weather.

is a test case, and Dr. George wins is the nominal defendant, although the suit is practically defended by all the deutists in the United States, some 15,000 in number, under the auspices of the Dental Protective Union of Michigan, of which Dr. B. T. Spellman is President,

gaily, except Sunday, at 1p. m.; acrive at Napervine by 2:15 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$500.

23, 119—From Harmony, by C.ral, to Marengo, 9% miles and back, three times a week. Leave Harmony Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p. m.; arrive at Marengo by 6:30 p. m.; leave Marengo Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1:30 p. m.; arrive at Harmony by 3:30 p. m. 5:00 from filling, by Uttina, Pingree Grove, Hampshire, Lenox, North Plato, and Plato Centre, to Eligin, qual to 20 miles and back, six times a week. Leave high daily, except Sonday, at 6 s. m.; arrive at kight at 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$1,500.

unbaro Tuesday and Safurday at 2.20 p. m.; ar-artain Dalo by 6. p. m. Bond required with From Oregon, by Byron and Elida, to Rockford, and back, three times a week. Leave Oregon Thursday, and Safutday et a. m.; arrive at by 5 p. m.; leave Rockford Monday, wednes-Rockford by 3 p. m.; leave Rockford Monday, Wednes-day, and Friday at 8a. m.; arrive at Oregon by 3 p. m. Bond required with bid, 8500. 23,130-From Belvidere to Poplar Grove. 9 miles and back, bit times a week. Leave Helvidere daily, except Sunday, at 18 m.; arrive at Poplar Grove by 1:50 p. m.; arrive at Reividere by 8 p. m. Bond required with bid, 8300.

23,131—From Byron, by Fitz Henry. Hale, and Kishwaukee, to Rockford, 183 miles and bock, three times a week. Leave Byron Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Rockford by 13 m.; leave Rockford Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p. m.; or on arrival 6 a. m.; arrive at Kockford by 12 m.; leave Rockford Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1p. m., or on arrival of cars from Chicago; arrive at Byron by 7 p. m. Bund equited with but, 350.

28, 189 — From Byron, by Wales and Adeline, to Foreston, 21 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Byron Tuosday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p. m., arrive at day, and Saturday at 2 p. m., arrive at day, and Saturday at 2 p. m., arrive at Byron by 10 a. m. Bond required with bid, 3400.

28, 133 — From Laona, by Durand Station and Tyler, to Burnit, 143; miles and back, twice a week. Leave Laona Wednesday and Saturday at 2 a. m.; arrive at Byrni by 12 m.; leave Furritt Wednesday and Saturday at 12 20 p. m.; arrive at Laona by 4 p. m. Bond required with bid, 3500.

23, 134 — From Freeport, by Waterman's Mills, Vellow Greek, Kent, Plum River, Yankee Hollow, Deriada, Deriada Centre, and Big Rush Creek, to Elizabeth, 35 miles and back, larce times a week. Leave Freeport Luesday, Thursday, and Saturday as 7 a. m.; arrive at Bond required with bid, 31,00.

23, 135 — Freeport, by Cedarville, Orangeville, Oneca, and Saturday Mills (Wis), to Monroe, 25 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Freeport Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8a. m.; arrive at Monroe by 5 p. m.; leave Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe by 5 p. m.; leave Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe by 5 p. m.; leave Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe by 5 p. m.; leave Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe by 5 p. m.; leave at Freeport by 5 p. m.; leave Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe by 5 p. m.; leave at Freeport by 5 p. m.; leave Burnie at Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe Dy 5 p. m.; leave Burnie at Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe Dy 5 p. m.; leave Burnie at Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe Dy 5 p. m.; leave Burnie at Monroe Monroe 1 med and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Monroe Dy 5 p. m.; leave Burnie at the recent cold weather.

A Steam Hammer.

By far the largest and most powerful steam hammer is now in operation in Woolwich, Eugland. The weight of the falling portion is within a few pounds of 40 tons, and the force of the falling weight is accelerated many times by the use of steam to drive it down from the top. It is estimated that the use of top steam is equal to allowing the hammer to fall of its own weight 80 feet. It has been allowed a striking fall of 15 feet 3 inches, but no determination has yet been made as to the actual force of the blow which it is capable of striking. The hammer is 45 feet in height, and covers, with its supports, a bease of about 120 feet square. Above the ground it weighs 500 tons, and the iron in the foundations below weighs 655 tons. It is at least four times as powerful as Krupp's celebrated hammer.

An Important Suit.

The Detroit Free Press says that arguments have commenced in the United States Circuit Court in the famous Goodyear dental vulcanite sait against the dentists. Judges Emmons, Longyear, and Withey will sit. This suit is brought by the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company to recover royalty for the use of vilcanized rubber, amounting to upward of \$7,000,000.

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3. 118 - From St. Charles by Kingy Mills, Gray Willis is the soft of the bendant, although the suit is practically defended by all the deutists in the United States, some 15,000 in number, under the auspices of the Dental Protective Union of Michigan, of the University of the use of vulcanized rubber, amounting to upward of \$7,00

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\*\*From Carlinville, by Buford, to Palmyra, 16 and back three times a week. Leave Carlinville by Truncklar, and Saturday at \$p\$, m. arrive at Marina and the store palmyra Tuesday, Thureday, 18 by \$p\$, m. arrive at Carlinville by 12 m. store, 18 by \$p\$, m. arrive at Carlinville by 12 m. arrive at Marina and Eriday at week. Second of the store times a week. Second of the store times and back, three times a week. Second of the store times a week. Second of the store times and back, three times a week. Second of the store times and back, three times a week. Second of the store times and with the second arrers a Hardness to Modora, S miles and back, six 303 From Palante Medica, S miles and back, six 303 From Palante Medica daily, except Sundar, at 9 mins a week. Modors of xil 9 mins a week. Modors of xil 9 mins a week. Modors of xil 9 mins and y 10 mins and y 10 mins and y 10 mins and back, six times by 12 mins and back six times by 12 mins and 12 mins as Satura Sonday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a. m. in it is in it is in it is in it in it is in it in it is in it in it in it is in it in in it in in it in in it in it in in it in in it in see Note Hindest Tuesday and Friday 19 A. m.; are at least Island by 4:30 p. m. Bond required with it see.

2.11. From Durham to Dallas City, 7 miles and back, trees week. Leave Durham Wednesday and Saturday it p. m. artive at Dallas City by 5 p. m.; leave Bullas it p. m. artive at Durham Wednesday and Saturday at 10 m. m. artive at Durham by 11 m. hand required with ones and back, turse times a week. It is a seen at the Durham by 11 m. hand required with ones and back, turse times a week. It is a politic to a Appaneed by 12 m.; leave Appa 12 m. bullas City by 40 m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

2.12. From Maeoph to Penningrou Point, by 8 mines and back once a week. Leave Macomb Saturday at 1 p. m.; artive at Penningrou Point by 40 m.; 1 Navo Form 1 m. B. m. Penningrou Point by 40 m.; 1 Navo Form 1 m. B. m. artive at Macomb Martin Point by 40 m.; 1 Navo Form 1 m. B. m. artive at Macomb Martin Point by 40 m.; 1 Navo Form 1 m. B. m. artive at Macomb Martin Point by 40 m.; 1 Navo Form 1 m. B. m. artive at Macomb Martin Point by 40 m.; 1 Navo Form Martin B. M. artive at Macomb Martin Point by 40 m.; 1 Navo Form Martin B. Mond required with bid, \$500.

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at 9 a. m.; arrive at Irvington by 5 p. m. Bond required with bid. \$400.

26, 26, 5-From Tamaroa, by Fitzgerrell, to Spring Garden, 13 miles and back, three times a woek. Leave Paulirea shoulday. Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a. m.; a rive at shoulday. Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a. m.; a rive at 10 miles and back, and saturea at 7 a. m.; arrive at 1 miles and back, ones a week. Leave Mason Tour-day at 7 berile. Winterwood, and Goone, to Nastoo, and Files and back, ones a week. Leave Mason Tour-day at 7 leas and back, ones a week. Leave Mason Tour-day at 7 leas and back, ones a week. Leave Mason Tour-day at 7 leas and back, ones a week. Leave Mason Tour-day at 7 leas and back, ones a week. Leave Mason Sturreday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Eddrigoville 18 should be and back, once a week. Leave Cachane Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Chebane by 1 p. m. Bond required with bid. \$200.

23, 267.—From Leave Cachane Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Eddrigoville by 6 p. m.; leave Holding Tour-day at 2 p. m.; arrive at Carbonnie by 6 p. m.; leave Compromise Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Mahomet by 1 a. m.; leave Mahomet Tuesday and Friday at 8 a. in; arrive at Mahomet by 1 a. m.; leave Mahomet Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; arrive at Mahomet Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; arrive at Mahomet Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; arrive at Mahomet Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; arrive at Mahomet Dy 1 p. m. arrive at Mahomet Dy 1 p. m. Bond required with bid. \$200.

25, 270.—From Lakowood, by Cold Spring. Beck's Creek, and Bowlag Green, to Kamsey, 22 3 miles and back, it is a proper and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Kamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Kamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m.; leave Hamsey Tuesday and Friday at 7 p Bond required with bid. \$400.

23, 272—From Greenville, by Elm Point, Donelson, Octationwood Grove, Picasant Prairie, and Walatville, ot Litchheld, 34 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Greenville Monday, Weansoday, and Friday at 5a. m.; arrive at Litchheld by 6p. m.; Leave Litchheld Toesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6a. m.; arrive at Greenville by 6p. m. Bond required with bid. \$500.

23, 273—From Greenville to Woburn, 6 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Greenville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a. m.; arrive at Woburn by 12 m.; leave Woburn Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Greenville by 9 a. m. Bond required with bid. \$300. a. m.; arrive at Greenville by 9 a. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

25,374—brom Beaver Creek, by Dudleyville, to Greenville, 9 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Beaver Creex Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Greenville by \$5.20 p. m.; leave Greenville Wednesday for the bond required with bid \$3.00.

25,275—From Benton, by Eastern, to Akin, II miles and back, twice a week. Leave Benton Tupeday and Saturday at 4 p. m.; arrive at & kin by 7 p. m.; leave & kin Tuesday and saturday as 12 m.; arrive at Benton by 5 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100.

25,276—From Benton, by Frankfort and Lake Creek, to Marion, Bye miles and back, twice a week. Leave Benton Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m.; arrive at Marion, bye miles and back, twice a week. Leave Benton Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Benton by 9 m.; leave Marion Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Benton by 9 m.; leave Marion Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Benton by 9 m.; leave Marion Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Benton by 9 p. m. Bond required with the \$200. Bonton Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Madon by 12 m.; leave Marion Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at 8 ea, on by 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$3.00.

28. 317—37 om Carbondale, by Cottage Home and Wolf Creek, to Pulley's Mill, 30 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Carbondale Wednesday and Saurday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Pulley's Mill, 30 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Carbondale Wednesday and Saurday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Carbondale Wednesday and Saurday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Carbondale Wednesday and Saurday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Carbondale Wednesday and Parrish, to Benton, 12 miles and back, it times a week. Leave £1 Dorado daily, except sonday, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Benton by 7 p. m.; leave Benton daily, except sunday, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Blorado by 7 p. m. Bund required with bid, \$1,000.

28. 279—From Salem, by Raccoon and Dix, to Mount Vornon, 24 miles and beek, twice a week. Leave Salem Teesday and Friday at 12 m.; arrive at Mount Vornon Wednesday and Saurday at 12 m.; arrive at Salem next days by 11 a. m.; bond required with bid, \$400.

28. 290—Sunday and Saleman and Friday at 9 m. m. Bond required with bid, \$400.

29. 290—Sunday at 12 m.; arrive at Salem next days by 11 a. m.; bond required with bid, \$400.

20. 292—From Mount Vernon, by Cub Prairie, Coring Teesday and Saurday, and Saurday, at 9 m.; arrive at Ashley by 5 p. m.; Bund required with bid, \$400.

20. 293—From Mount Vernon, by Cub Prairie, Coring Garden, and Fwing, to Bonton, 26 miles and back, etx times a week. Lave Mount Vernon bext days by 11 a. m.; leave Bronn daily, except Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mount Vernon mext days by 11 a. m.; leave Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mount Vernon mext days by 11 a. m.; leave Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mount Vernon mext days by 11 a. m.; leave Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mount Vernon mext days by 11 a. m.; leave Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mount Vernon mext days by 11 a. m.; leave Sunday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mount Vernon mext days by 11 a. m.; leave Sunday at 1 p.

ad back, twice a week. Leave lr-luraday at 9 s. m.; arrive at Okaw-hawville Wednesday and Friday

day and Saturday at 4 p. m.; arrive at Lovilla by 6 p. m. Bond sequired with bid, \$20.

23.317—From Snawnectows, by Saline Mines, Sparke' Hill, and Martha's Furnace (a. o.), to Silisabethicown, 24 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Shawnectown, 17 useday and Saturday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Elizabethicown, 24 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Shawnectown by 11 a. m.; leave Elizabethicown Tuesday and Saturday at 51 m.; arrive at bhawnectown by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$20.

22., 318—From tiolconda, by Lusk, Oak, and Mitchellaville, to Harrisburg, 28 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Harrisburg, 16 deep and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at tolconda by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$400.

25., 519—From Harrisburg Friday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Rizabethicown by 7 p. m.; leave Elizabethicown Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Harrisburg by 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$400.

25., 529—From Harrisburg Friday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Rizabethicown by 7 p. m.; leave Elizabethicown Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Harrisburg by 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

25., 529—From Sankewine, by Lone Trees and Milo, to 80.

26., 520—From Sankewine, by Lone Trees and Milo, to 80.

26., 520—From Sankewine, by Lone Trees and Milo, to 80.

27., 520—From Camp Grove to Wyoming, 8 miles and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Sanchwine by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$400.

28., 521—From Camp Grove to Wyoming, 8 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Camp trove Tuesday, Thirsday, and Saturday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Wyoming by 12 m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, Thirsday, and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, Thirsday, and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Camp trove Tuesday, and 5 and day and Saturday at 4 p. m.; arrive at Lovilla by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$2.0.

by 5 p. m.; leave Peoria Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Farmington by 5 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$806.

22,225—From Farmington, by Middle Grove (n. c.), to Midway, 11% miles and back, twic 2; week. Leave Farmington I ruesday and Triday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Midway by 1 p. m.; arrive at Midway by 1 p. m.; arrive at Midway Bush at Farmington by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$300.

23, 325—From Brunswick to Farmington, 8 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Brunswick Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Brunswick by 3 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

24, twice a week. Leave Brunswick Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Brunswick by 3 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

25, twice a week. Lave Wasdington. Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Brunswick by 3 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

26, twice a week. Lave Wasdington. Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Wasdington. Tuesday and Saturday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Wasdington by 18 m. Bund required with bid, \$300.

23, 325—From Robin's Nest to Kickapoo. 3% miles and \$300. where the principal country bids, \$26.

bid m. Bond required with bids, \$26.

the times a work. Leave in Disorded days, seepes handly, and the interaction of the principal country and the principal co 23.328—From Robin's Nest to Kickapoo, 2½ miles and baos, six times a week. Leave Robin's Nest daily, ox-cept bunds, at 3p. m.; arrive at Kickapoo by 4 p. m.; leave Kickapoo daily, except bundsy, at 4 15 p. m.; ar-rive at Robin's Nest by 5 15 p. m. Bond required with

HEUNE: MONDAYY, NOVEMBER & 1874

| Compared to the control of the Service of the control of the contro

Sections of the Act of Congress. "To Revise, Consolidate, and Amend the Statutes Relating to the Post-Office Department," Approved June 8, 1872.

The Postmaster-General requests that bidders, guarantors, surstices, and all persons concerned, or ineuting to be concerned, in mail contracts, will carefully read and critically examines the absence of laws here presenter, and also the forms and instructions at the end of this advertisement, in order that bids may be made and liabilities assumed understandingly, and that all misapprehensions or cause of complaint hereafter may be avoided. Postmasters are required to make themselves familiar with these laws and instructions, that they may be able

FORM OF PROPOSAL, BOND, AND CER-

and with the intention to enter into contract and perform
the service in case said big shall be accepted.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

for the of this any of.

A. D. 187, and in testimony whereof I hereunto
subscribe my name and asks my official seal the
day and year atoresaid.

Norz—When the each is taken before a Justice of the
Peace, or any other efficer not using a seal, except a
Justice of a United States Court, the certificate of the
Clerk of a Court of Record must be added, under his seal
of office, that the person who administered the eath is
duly qualified as such officer.

Bids of \$5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a

In the original con race bears to the stock and carriers increasaring employed in its execution.

Deductions May Be Made, and Fines Imposed, for Delinquencies.

SEC. 266. That the Postmaster-General may make deductions from the pay of commercies for shill response to the control of the properties of the pay of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties

cratic bill. Upon the surface it might appear

fair enough, especially as it makes no discrimina

tion between blacks and whites: but a little

#### TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. livered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week livered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee Dearborn and State. Engagement of Wybers Boove "The Woman in White." HOOLEY'S THEATRE Randolph street, bei

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, oppositement House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. McCORMICK'S HALL-North Clark street,

# The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 16, 1874.

To-day trains will begin running between Chicago and Baltimore by way of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad. This city ought to derive great advantage from the new connection, especially since the managers of the Baltimore & Ohio are independent, aggressive, and public-spirited.

An interesting account of a subterranean fire at Pittsburg will be found elsewhere in this paper. A coal-bed, situated beneath improved property in the city, is in flames, and it seems doubtful if any power can put out the fire in time to prevent a caving of the ground above. Our correspondent tells the whole story.

The second arrest of Count von Arnim, it is said, has created a very painful impression in Berlin. What "the painful impression" is the dispatches do not make very clear. It would seem to be a suspicion that Bismarck is persecuting a distinguished and noble servant of the Empire for personal reasons.

Two sermons by eminent Chicago preacher are published in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. One of them, by Robert Collver, treats of "The Right Use of Money"; the other, by David Swing, of "Modern Christianity as Wanting in Pathos." Very much of what Mr. Collyer had to say will commend itself to the hard-headed business-men of Chicago as pretty sound sense, -a staple which they are too seldom furnished from the pulpit, but which Mr. Collyer dispenses liberally. In the present instance, he has hit off Mammon as a tolerably good fellow in his place, and very often a different creature from the one in Paradise Lost, who found nothing in Heaven to admire but the streets of gold,

"Watchdoos of the Treasury" will doubtle abound in Washington next winter, and we hope to see some of them shake the life out of the Pacific Mail subsidy scheme. The Pacific Mail Company has been long enough a pensioner on the people. If it cannot now pay its way, it should sell out, or die out, or do whatever else may be convenient and proper for those immediately concerned. The lobbying of the Pacific Mail managers during the recess has been flagrant and notorious; it ought not to be successful. The designs of the Company have often been exposed; and the party which approves them will not have the excuse of ignorance or haste.

The coal-miners in Southern Illinois are in very bad humor with their employers, and may join in a riot any day. If we may judge from the spirit of that valiant company which stuffed a pit with wood and set fire to it, the other day, vengeance when once they are started. Desperate ventures become ordinary to desperate men; and those who begin with destruction of property are apt to end with the destruction of life. Proper precautions against a riot have been taken by the State Government, and the miners, if they get the law in their own hands, will be seized by it as by an electric battery. We fear they will not be quiet until harsh treatment has taught them the cost of making a disturbance.

Boston makes a showing in the work of re placing the buildings destroyed by the great fire of two years ago that compares favorably with that of Chicago. But twenty lots in the whole burnt district now remain vacant. As in Chicago, the new buildings are a great improvement over the old. The change, in fact, is more marked in some particulars in Boston than it is in Chicago, since the houses destroyed in Boston were among the oldest of the old style, while those that have replaced them are supplied with all modern improvements, and constructed according to the best methods of architecture in safety and substantiality. Chicago people can appreciate better than any other the pluck and energy that have brought this all about, and we heartily congratulate Boston on her enterprise.

More troops have been ordered to New Orleans. The Conservative Committee probably has itself to thank for the proceeding. Had its protest against the keeping of soldiers in Louisians not been made, the National Government would have had more assurance than it has now of a peaceful disposition among the White Leagues. It is morally certain that the counting in of the Republican candidates by the Returning Board would provoke a civil war. We don't believe the Returning Board contemplates any injustice. The dispatches this morning state that no certificates will be given to Congressional candidates in districts where there have been irregularities, but the Government will be left to order new elections. This is the wisest scheme of action that has yet been suggested.

The Chicago markets were generally buoyant on Saturday. Mess pork was active, and be per brl higher, closing at \$18,20@18.25 sash, and \$18.10@18.15 seller the year. Lard was active, and 15@20c per 100 hbs higher, closing at \$13.37%@13.50 cash, and \$12.40 seller the year. Meats were in fair demand and 1/2 higher, at 6%@6%e for shoulders, 9%e for short ribs, and 9%@9%c for short clears. Highwines were more active and 2c higher, at 99c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady, closing at tive for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in tair demand and firm. Wheat was active, and 2c higher, closing at 89% seller the month, and 90c higher, closing weak at 74% c cash, and 72% c soller the year. Oats were active and le eller the year. Rye was quiet and stronger,

5c higher, but closed tame at \$1.30. Hogs were active and firm, with large sales at \$6.25@6.75. The cattle and sheep markets were steady and

The reports submitted on Saturday to the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Association will be pleasant reading to most business-men in the Northwest. They show that the Chicago Exposition is paying its way: and, though it is idle to dwell upon what might have been and isn't, it must be remembered that the experiment has been made under the most unfavorable circumstance that could be imagined. Last year the Exposition was held at the very height of the panic, yet it paid. This year it was held when the depression of commercial interests was almost unexampled; and it paid again. With this exhibit in its favor, it will be strange indeed if the Exposition does not become a permanent institu-

A serious controversy-one that will be

watched by all Christendom-has arisen in England. The contestants are Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. The ground of action is a pamphlet published by Gladstone on the danger to Civil Governments of the Roman Catholic doctrines, and especially that of Panal Infallibility. Gladstone holds that no one can become a convert to Rome without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another; and that the policy of the Vatican is to renew the struggle for temporal power and supremacy. The Archbishop's an swer is cautions, and not complete. He save that the Vatican decrees are not intended to alter civil obligations : that the doctrine of infallibility is a Divine trust; that civil obedience rests on natural law, and revealed truth on the law of God; that subjects are bound in all things which are lawful to obey their rulers. It will be observed that the Archbishop recognizes two authorities, and two kinds of laws: and it is not, therefore, so clear as we wish it were whom subjects are to appeal to as the ultimate judge of what things are lawful. Gladstone's pamphlet has produced an immense effect in England. One journal terms it "a fire brand," while others say that it has restored Gladstone to the affections and confidence of the English people.

STATUTORY TEMPERANCE.

conference of Methodist clergymen wa

neld last week at Quincy, in this State, and a special session was had to consider the question of temperance. Of course there was a "platform" adopted, which of itself exhibits the rrational character of prohibitory laws. After vaious other whereases, these clergymen declared that " We believe the time has fully come when the Christian and moral sentiment of the country should express itself in some more forcible way than words:" and they therefore resolved that they would express their sense of the awful iniquity of the beer and whisky traffic which is cursing our country, debauching its conscience, and bringing it with rapid steps to ruin:" that the judgment of the Conference was "every way and eternally opposed to the monstrous iniquity of the license-system for the sale of beer and whisky;" that "civil government has no right to license wrong;" that the late election was an alliance between the beerselling power of the State, the antifree'school power, the anti-Sabbath element, and certain political leaders, to break down the schools and the Sablath; and that they would sound the alarm in the pulpits against any such sale of the schools or the Sabbath to the whisky power. The platform has much more in it to the same effect. The speeches that followed were all on a par with the resolutions. They contained nothing addressed to the intelligence or reason of any one; they breathed nothing but malediction and an appeal to coercive measures. Herein is the grand fault of clergymen. Intemperance is an evil. It is the result of an over-indulgence in stimulating beverages. These clergymen jump at the conclusion that, as the over-use of such stimulants results in drunkenness, therefore its manufacture and sale is criminal, and lay down the proposition that the State "has no right to license a wrong." This is begging the whole question

The use of stimulants is universal; it exists among all nations and at all times. It seems to be the result of a natural appetite, which, like all other human appetites, may be abused. Human ingenuity has never been able to devise any law, regulation, or system of government by which it can be prohibited. If there be any difference, the use of intoxicating liquors is more general in Christian countries than elsewhere. The failure of all attempts to prohibit its use has led to the more practicable measure of limiting its abuses by rigid regulations for its sale. The State of Massachusetts, disgusted at the twenty years' failure to prohibit the sale of liquor, has recently declared in the most unmistakable manner in favor of permitting its sale under regulation. In Illinois and other States, we have surrounded the dealers with the penalties of actions for all damages to wives and families resulting from the sale of liquor, but the sale has in no wise diminished. So that the impotency of prohibitory law stands confessed. The reason for all this is not the power of the saloon-keepers, but the numerical power them a control of public opinion. Of the 70,000 anrolled veters of Chicago, the saloon-keepers do 3,500 saloons who have to be reached in order to

promote the cause of temperance. These clergymen have a mission to preach upon all kinds of sin, and for that purpose they sinner from his errors to righteousness. All drunkards. These ministers do not pretend to appeal to the State to compel men to live Christian lives; they do not appeal to the State to compel men to join the Methodist or any other Church, or to compel them to believe in Christ, or to worship God in any form,-and yet these clergymen profess to believe that all those who do not do these things are living rebels against God, and on the certain road to eternal damnation. The clergy, like sensible men, devote their lives to the persuasion of other men to lead better lives, to abandon sin, to have faith in Christ, and to join the Church. The success of the Christian ministry is due to the fact that its appeals are to the reason and intelligence of the people, and are not made through the statute-book, the State Constabulary, or the Grand Jury. How many converts higher, closing tame at 49% o for the month, and would there be made under a law prohibiting sin, v Justice. infidelity, rationalism, or indifferentism? How elesing at \$7c. Barley was in good demand and | many real penitents would there be, if attend-

compulsory?

The greatest progress ever made in any gen eration in the way of temperance was that made by Father Mathew, who addressed all his preaching to the consumers, pointing out to them the injury they received from the use of whisky, and the benefit to them, spiritually and temporally, of abstinence. His preaching closed, perhaps 30,000 groggeries, and the effects of that preaching are visible to this day, though he has been dead for twenty-five years. Saloons are run for the resulting profit. Without customers, the saloons must close. The 3,000 saloons of Chicago have 100,000 customers, or an average of thirty-four to each saloon. Appeals to these customers is the most effective mode of closing saloons. To induce 100 persons to abandon drink, would close three saloons; and that is the only mode by which a people can ever be induced to become abstinent. They must have the evil of drinking pointed out to them, and the benefits of abstinence shown to them, and no drinking man will ever change his habits in this respect because of any statute; he will listen to moral sussion and argument, and be convinced, but he will not be driven by coercion, and the clergy throw away the only real mode of inducing people to abandon drink when they appeal to the law and threaten men with pains and penalties that cannot be enforced. When the Great Teacher declared that charity covered a multitude of sins, He did not except getting drunk.

SMITH OF ARKANSAS. There has been fully as much trouble and civil war and confusion in the Southern States concerning their local governments as the country will tolerate. The cases of Georgia, Alabama, and Texas were eventually disposed of by permitting the people of those States to choose their own governments, and we do not know that the Republican party has sustained any loss because of the restoration of peace and order. The Louisiana case will be settled in time by a similar proceeding. When Gov. Davis, of Texas, was beaten at the polls for re-election, he pleaded that the law under which the election was held was unconstitutional, and that he should hold over, and then appealed to the President for troops to defend himself. The President promptly, and with great discretion, advised Gov. Davis that, having been a candidate for election and having been defeated, he ought to submit to the popular decision. Davis, failing to induce the President to send troops to Texas to overturn a popular

Some months later, the man Brooks attempted revolution in Arkansas, and both sides appealed to the President for troops. The President promptly informed the contestants that he recognized Gov. Baxter, who had been acting as Governor for nearly two years, but advised, if he did not require, the convening of the State Legislature. The State Legislature was convened. It called a Convention to amend the State Constitution: that Constitution, framed by the Convention, was ratified by the people, and under it a new State Government was elected. Baxter, the Governor, at once yielded to the constitutional change, and Garland, elected under the new Con

stitution, became Governor. Now comes Mr. Smith, who claims to have been elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872 with Baxter, and who declares that the Legislature, in calling a State Convention and submitting a new Constitution, and the people, in ratifying that Constitution, all acted outside of some statute, as if the action of the people in adopting a Constitution is not final and binding upon all, no matter what the statutes of the State may say. He of course telegraphs to the President for troops to enable him to oust Garland to put him in. and have another civil war in Arkansas.

We have too much faith in the President's sound judgment and regard for law and precedent, to believe that he will give this man Smith the slightest recognition. The President's previous action in the Arkansas matter was so eminently just that it disarmed criticism; he is now asked by Smith to undo that action, and to set aside the almost unanimous action of the people in framing a new Constitution adapted to the present wants of the State. We know that Smith appeals as a Republican to the President to put him in, and turn out a Democrat. But the Republican party has something else to do than to keep a few Smiths in office after they have been repudiated by the people. If Smith wants to be Governor of Arkansas, let him wait until the next election, and then, if the people elect him, the President will see that he is put in office. The Republican party and the country insist that there shall be peace, and that revolution by Penns in Louisiana, or Smiths in Arkansas, shall be suppressed, whether in the interest of Democrats or Republicans. The people of Arkansas have a right to govern themselves, and to dispense with the services of Smith, and the Presiden will not interfere with them in the exercise of

that right. ATTEMPT TO REVIVE SLAVERY IN TEXAS A most extraordinary bill is now pending in the Texas Legislature, and has passed the Lower House, the entire Democratic vote having been cast for it, which is intended to establish a system of peonage in that State, virtually reestablishing the old practice of slavery, with the of the consumers. The saloon-keepers, as a exception that people cannot be bought and sold body, have no such numerical strength as gives as chattels. The first section provides that, whenever any person is hereafter convicted of any offense in the courts, the presiding Justice not exceed 3,500. It is the customers of these of the county can employ such a person to labor upon the public works or roads during the whole term of his imprisonment, or he may "hire him out to the highest bidder, either by private or morality and a religious life; they make war public contract." The second section provide that Justices may also hire out in like manne preach and pray for Divine aid in converting the any person "under sentence of imprisonment" for non-payment of a fine, until he men and women are sinners. A much smaller has worked out the amount of the number are drinkers, and comparatively few are tine; and, if there is no necessity for labor on public works, any person who will pay the fine may have the convict's labor. The third section is the most remarkable of all, as it provides that "all persons confined in jail on a charge of having committed a misdemeanor or petty offense may be employed in like manner from the time of imprisonment until the time of trial, and if, upon trial, such person shall be acquitted, he shall be paid not less than 25 cents nor more than \$1 per day, as the presiding Justice may contract; provided that, before trial and conviction, no person shall be held to labor without his consent." The fourth section requires Sheriffs to capture escaped convicts and return them to their employers, in which case all the labor previously performed is forfeited, and the convict is compelled to recommence his term of labor, and continue until the expiration of the full time of the contract made by the

> These are the more important provisions of this very extraordinary and outrageous Demo-

study of its provisions will show the animus which inspires it, and the results which it is in tended to compass. Although making no avowed discrimination between whites and blacks, it is clearly enough intended to operate against the latter, and, as the Justices have the option as to what parties they shall hire out, the blacks must be the sufferers, and the whole weight of the law must fall upon them. The third section is simply infamous. Under the operation of this section, any County Justice ca take a man, the moment he is arrested, how ever petty the misdemeanor may be, or however innocent he may be, deprive him of the right of bail, which is one of the fundamental rights in every Northern State, as well as in offenser against the United States, and hire him out to hard labor. Let us take an illustration and see how this section will work : A black man is arrested for some trifling offense, and the Justice without allowing him bail, immediately hires him out to his former owner until his trial. Tha owner might just as well own him body and soul. To all intents and purposes, he does. The trial of his former slave may be postponed almost indefinitely. The latter is not in condition to consult lawyers, or prepare his defense. He is condemned to hard labor although he may be innocent. It is easy enough to put off his trial upon one pretext and another, for he is so situated that he knows nothing of the proceedings in his case, and cannot even enter s protest, or appear in Court personally, or by proxy. At last, grant that a trial is awarded him He has no counsel. He has had no opportunit to make a defense or summon witnesses Whether innocent or guilty, he is sur to be convicted. It will not require much effort in Texas to impose the extreme penalty upon a negro. If acquitted, his employer would have been compelled to pay him the pittance of not less than 25 cents nor more than \$1 per day; but, as he is con victed, the employer gets the previous labor for nothing, and can now make a new contract with the Justice for his labor during the term of his sentence, which, of course, has been made as long as the law will allow, if not longer. Where in does this differ from African slavery, except that the employer cannot sell his laborer Such a bill as this can easily be constructed to apply to debt, and thus bring the negro into a bondage as helpless as that of the Mexican peon, by keeping him in debt. It is a shrewd device of the ex-slaveholders to get compensation for the loss of their slaves, and it pro vides ample means for doing so. The bill is so adroitly drawn that it can be stretched to sui any case, and the black victim who gets into its meshes will be kept there until he has made sat isfaction for his loss by his labor. It is even more strocious and infamous than the Mexican system of peonage, as it strips the negro of his fundamental rights, and he, innocent or guilty, reduces him to a condition of servitude. The Texan Justices will never dare to apply it to white men. It was made to apply only to the black Republicans : and the friends of the blacks in that State, in case the bill should pass, should organize a resolute resistance to it, not only upon the grounds of hu manity, but upon the clear rights guaranteed to every man by the Constitution. In whateve form the curse of slavery may present itself, is

should be stamped out at once. THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Wisconsin enjoys the enviable distinction of being the first State, since the last Presidential election, that has passed through the ordeal of periodical political discontent and come ont as good as new. Her political trials are over. Her people have tried the "strange gods." and have had enough of them. They have reveled in the temporary intoxication of new political sensations, and have worked off the debauch and fully followed the myths and mysticism of the "Liberal-Reformers," and suffered the unhappy consequences into which it led them. They are now satisfied to return to the condition of things they so rashly abandoned; and hereafter, for many years to come, will be content with the rule of the old party of Freedom, and let "wellenough" alone.

As the experience of Wisconsin is likely to be

iron-ore to mix with the hard ore of Lake Su-

perior. The demand ceased, and the working of

the mines was largely abandoned. Another set

of men were deprived of work. This ore had

other manufacturing cities, which were also af-

fected by the war on the railroads, and had thus

given employment and profit to the shipping in-

terest. When the traffic stopped, the ships were

put in dry-dock, and still another large class of

men were out of employment. Thus to the waning

the experience of some other States, with certain local modifications, it is well to keep in the mind the character of the political revolution in that State and its results. A year ago the peothe side of the Lost Cause. ple of Wisconsin had been worked up into fever heat under the cry of "Liberal Reform." The quarrel of the Grangers with the railroads was made the pretext for a political movement. The Democrats eagerly embraced the opportunity, and succeeded in hoodwinking a sufficient number of Republican Grangers to carry the State against the Republican party by a sweeping vote. They elected their Governor by a ma jority of 15,000, secured the control of both branches of the Legislature, and, for the first time in the history of the State since 1854, it was wrested from the political control of the Republican party. All this had been done under the promise of giving the people good times, and of putting down railroad monopolists, of reviv. ing business, of curing all the political evils of the day, and reforming matters and things generally. What was the result? Wisconsin lost the confidence of her neighbors. Capitalists throughout the country recognized the hateful features of Communism under the mask of Reform. The remarkable progress which had characterized the material and industrial interests of the State in the past, came to a sudden stand-still. The railroads, which had been the chief agent in developing her resources, abandoned all their plans for extension and improvements. The new lines that had been projected were summarily given up. The old companies. like the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Northwestern, immediately reversed their former policy. Instead of adding to, they cut down. They closed their shops, reduced their force, and retrenched in every possible manner. They ceased taking up their old iron rails to put down new steel rails. Thus it became necessary to blow out the blast furnaces and close the rolling-mills in the State that it will benefit the masses? This again threw hundreds and thousands of men out of employment and thousands of families into want. Wisconsin had built up a large and profitable interest in furnishing the soft

mension of all the mining, manufa and commercial interests of Wisconsia, which up to the time of the political revulsion, has never taken a backward step.

The people of Wisconsin were not slow ecognize the fruit of their own mistaken folly. In spite of the facts that the Democrats wer jubilant, that they held the State and county fices, and commanded their patronage, that United States Senatorship was the prize of a econd victory, and that the Republicans were divided and disheartened, the reaction came, and the Republican party was returned to its forme supremacy. One year of such "reform" this was all the people of Wisconsin wanted. A the Presidential election, the Congressional delegation stood six Republicans and two Demo crats. It still stands the same. The Republic ans have regained the Legislature by thirty-thre majority over the Democrats on joint ballot and a Republican will be elected to the United States Senate. It is not over-sanguine to pre dict that Wisconsin, after one year's experience with the Democrat-Reformers (?), will not hanke or any similar political experiments for some me to come. The State will unquestionable give an increased Republican majority for Presilent in 1876, and it may congratulate itself or having passed through the transition period which Illinois and other Western States are passing through now. Wisconsin is two years advance of a few other States, which remain to be "purified as by fire." She has and her attack of Democratic messles, has reovered therefrom, and is now convalescent.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL VOTE. Considering the exceptional effects of an

rear in politics, and that Republican candidate were made to bear the brunt of every sort of oposition that could be arrayed against them, the aggregate of votes for Congressmen, in Illinois s even more favorable to the Republican party han the vote for State Treasurer, upon which we have already remarked. We give the list of Congressmen-elect, and the votes for or against hem, as follows:

Congressmen-elect. Barney G. Caulfield... Carter H. Harrison... Charles B. Farwell... Stephen A. Hurlbut... Horatio C. Burchard. Thomas J. Henderson John C. Bagby..... Scott Wike..... William M. Springer Adlai E. Stevenson... Adlai E. Stevenson...
Joseph G. Cannon...
John R. Eden....
William A. J. Sparks.
William R. Morrison.
William Hartzell...
William B. Anderson. The Republican candidates for Congress appear to have been 7,500 votes stronger than

Ridgway, for State Treasurer, and 5,000 stronge than Powell, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Republicans have, indeed, been beaten in seven districts which they carried in 1872, but it must be remembered that Grant's sweeping victory, in that year, enabled the Re publicans to carry three districts (the Tenth, Six eenth, and Eighteenth), which were a surprise to them and which they would not ordinarily claim. The actual loss, therefore, is in the two Chicago Districts, the La Salle (Seventh) District and the Bloomington (Thirteenth) District. How ever much the Democrata, or by what other name the Opposition may prefer to be called may hope to retain the First District, in which the Irish vote of Bridgeport is located, we believe they will admit that their apparen gain of the Seventh and Thirteenth are due t exceptional causes which will have disappeared two years hence. The Second District against the Republicans by a scratch, and may be considered "doubtful" to the Democrate cover their 3,000 majority. It will be observed that, in all the districts, the voting is unusually close. This will, of itself, warn all the members of the new delegation to be circumspect and will restrain the Opposition, especially, from boasting. We believe the names to be inscribed on the Republican tickets, in 1876, for Presiden and Governor, and, indeed, all the Republican nominations of that year, will be such as to carry Illinois by a full 50,000 majority. There will be few votes "thrown away." in that year's contest, outside of such as may be thrown away o

MORE TROUBLE IN THE IRON INTEREST A Pittsburg dispatch, printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, represents that the iron manufacturers of that city, who are always afflicted with trouble of some sort, now have a fresh mis ery on hand, being afraid that the general popuarity of specie-payment resumption throughou the country may prove ruinous to their interests The Pittsburg iron-manufacturers, as we have said, are continually in hot water, and always manage to get into it when it is impossible for any one to sympathize with them. Their fresh grievance of hard money is one of the same kind. We do not see where they are to go for sympahy, as both the great parties of the country entertain essentially the same views as to hard money; and in the recent elec tions, wherever they had the opportuni ty, squelched inflationist who had the emerity to make their views known in the canvass. In New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the Democracy stood upon the hard-money platform, and in favor of the resumption of specie-payment,—that is, of bringing currency up to gold value. They were unanimously opposed to the inflation of irredeemable money. The Republicans throughout the East were equally, i not more, positive in their views in the same direction, and sent the inflationists into retirement wherever they presented themselves. Is it the Eastern Republicans and Democrats of which the Pittsburg manufacturers are afraid, or those Western Democrats who are in favor of diluting the currency and of increasing its quantity without redemption, so as to cheapen it and break down its value hundreds of millions of dollars, under the absurd pretense of believing

But how is hard money to affect the iron in terests unfavorably? In what way will the restoration of the present uncertain value of the surrency to a fixed and stable value, redeemable in gold, have any effect upon the iron interests except to give them a fixed and stable condition Is it going to prove ruinous to the iron men been sent to Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and to know just what money is worth, when they are making contracts? Is it going to hurt their business when they no longer have to gamble in values, to guess and speculate on what money may be worth next year, before they can make a contract with reference to that time? Have they not yet learned confidence of capital in a State possessed of the that whatever gives stability to values

spirit of Communism may be traced the partial gives stability to business, and is just the element which they need more than anything else to place their business upon a steady foun dation? Certainty of values will give certainty to the general business interests of the country, and react to the advantage of the iron business Eliminate the element of uncertainty which is imposed upon every business by an irredeemable currency, then iron manufacturers and all other manufacturers will not find themselves reduced to such straits as the former now find themselves in. In any event, as the Pittsburg iron me have got to face the music, it becomes them to do so without growling or whining, especially as there is nothing in the recent elections to show that a majority of either Republicans or Demo erats are opposed to the resumption of speciepayments.

> When a jury, organized voluntarily and temporaneously of bystanders, instructs a Judge upon certain legal points, this may be called a subversion of law. If this hypothesis holds, then the nice people of Favette County, Illinois, performed the feat of standing the blind lady with the scales upon her respects A man named Burgess was arrested on suspicio of murdering a brother railroad employe name Robbins, bridge-watchman at Kaskaskia River, on the Vandalia Road. Knowing that Robbins had that day received his month's pay of \$31.35, Burgess approached the watch-l Robbins was sitting, and, seeing a head near the window, fired a charge of buckshot into it. He waited a little while in guilty silence, and then crept up to the watch-house, where the dying man was praying for the forgiveness of his unknown assassin. The sound of his voice and the piety of his prayer stung Burgess to remorse. When arrested on suspicion and charged with the murder in court, he made a full confession, giving the particulars above narrated. The ended. The State's Attorney implored this jur to give the man a form of trial. The mob relied by instructing the Judge that he must or der the prisoner to be hanged, or they would look to it and pass sentence. The Judge them with the probability of the priso viction, and Burgess was taken to jail. The ewel consistency would have been kept more astrons had the jury summarily punished the Judge for contempt in refusing to sentence the nalefactor in advance.

Mr. Tyndall's materialistic views appear to have excited no little feeling among the ortho-dox believers of England. One of them, "London Merchant" named Stokes, has pre pared an elaborate argument urging on the prop-er authorities their duty toward Mr. Tyndall, which is to subject him to the "penalty on per sons expressing blasphemous opinions, 9 and 10, Will. III., cap. 32." The penalty is there fixed at two years' imprisonment. Mr. Stokes has published this argument in pamphlet form, and it urges the condign punishment upon Mr. Tyndall. Not that he wishes that worthy erialist to lose his hair or beg stray coppers from wishes the Home Secretary to "brand M uthority, which would doubtless be quite enough to prevent a recurrence of the mischief remedy he would use if he could, by reminding You cannot argue with people who deny the of God; the only way is to them." The law, however, discovered that the pamphlet was published without the printer's name, and was therefore illegal. So that Typdall is still secure, and at large to pull down phinion" that in matter he discerns "the promise and potency of every form and quality of life."

It is a question of vast importance, and on that should be settled in advance of any prac tical test, whether the moral nature of a lunatic is susceptible of deterioration through the in-fluence of playing cards? whether the right and left bowers have a demoralizing influence upon hypochondria, or taking one for his nob and two or his heels is not an aggravation of klepto mania. The question has been sprung upon the Metropolitan Asylums Board in London. A church-warden of St. Paucras Parish, Mr Salter by name, had received notice that a bill of £6, 3s, 6d had been sent in for playing-cards for the inmates of Leavesden Asylum. thing were not done in St. Paucras. Mr. Salter belonged to that parish, and he deeply deplored the demoralization that must ensue among lunatics where kings and queens were talked of familiarly, and efforts made for the accumulation of fierce-looking knaves and paste board diamonds. The visiting physician ex-plained that games with cards afforded a simple and attractive amusement to the patients, and, as they played for amusement only, and not for of it. Mr. Salter, of St. Paucras, would never for his part, allow an imbecile to handle a card and thereafter, possibly by way of illustration remarked that he had never done such a thing

An Edinburg magistrate found himself in queer predicament the other day. A locomotive engineer named Thomson, who ran an engine on the North British Railroad, was charged with being drunk at a way-station. It was shown clearly that the man was intoxicated, and therefore deserved punishment. It was more over, shown that, being drunk, he had exhibited more judgment than most men in their sober moments. Conscious of his condition, he admitted it to the proper authorities, and had another man appointed temporarily in his place. The magistrate fined him £5 for the offense, and then gave him a severe lecture, every word of which was an argument in favor of suspending the sentence. He dwelt upon the dangers of the rail consequent upon intoxication on the part of the offense of running an engine when drunk not earn the reprimend, and it is a question whether other conscientious engineers, whe inabriated will not rather take the chances of o smash-up before the certainty of a fine and rep-

In times not very ancient a church-living i England was an aristocratic perquisite to be be-stowed for favors done, and on certain condiappear from a specimen recently unsarthed.
Among the Winchelses letters recently acquired
by the British Museum was one dated Nov. 9,
1729. signed by John Wilkinson, and addressed shop. He there complains that the Earl of Winchelses had given him a presentation to me till the day after my Lord's Death; then indeed my Lady Herself told me that Her maid Morfee was always intended to go along with the Livings," and proceeds to narrate the passionate dismissal he received from "my Lady" for re-fusing this honorable alliance. Of course, it was affront Miss Morfee in this way, but Lady Winchelsea's opinion of the priestly office cannot be said to have possessed that exaltation apparent among refined ladies of to-day.

Is Paris becoming a moral city? Several developments of a moral character have recently been made there, the latest of which is an at tempt to break up betting at horse-races. gambling mania in this direction has increased o rapidly that the Prefect of Police has at las interfered. Recently a number of the keepers of the Pool and Betting Agencies were sum-moned before the Tribunals and condemned to heavy fines. The parties appealed was understood that no ther interference would take place until appeals were decided. The betting recommenced at the various rooms more inthe ap hetrionaly than ever. The police chose a Sat-

urday night just preceding a race, when the urday night just preceding a race, when the rooms were crowded with an excited throng, allowed the betting to go on until midnight, and then invaded the premises and seized the money. Since that time the rooms have been deserted. and public betting is stopped. Paris has set a jeast one fashion in morality which America ities may follow with profit

The Japan Gazette contains
menting upon a series of letters published in the
menting upon a series of letters published in the
Mew York World, and purporting to have been
mential correspondent attached to New York World, and purporting to have been written by a special correspondent attached to the Japanese expedition to Formosa. These letters, it declares, are destitute of the slighest foundation in truth, and bear every evidence of home manufacture. The writer has missed two or three important points in his letters, bungled a few more, and invented facts with a fertility o invention to be credited only to the authors the aureate fountains of Colorado, the monete cuttle-fish, and similar monstrosities. Unfor tunately he concocted too many decisive and gagements, and killed too many Boutans ragements, and to be found on the island, and village not to be found on the island, and brought down the indignation of the Gazta pon him. That paper now inquires anxiously What is truth ?"

#### NOTES AND OPINION.

A Democratio (negro) Congressman from South Carolina may be offeet by a Rep (white) Congressman from Kentucky, and those surprise is not greater than the other. The aountains of Kentucky have been heard from and it appears that John D. White (Repul has been elected in the Ninth District, instaof Harrison Cockrill (Democrat), whose name was assumed to be entitled to a place in Con gressional lists.

-Will the Milwankee News let up awhile o Matt Carpenter, and give a waiting public its post-election views on the availability of Alec Mitchell as a candidate for United States Senato

-The Eighth Michigan District, supposed thave gone Democratic, elects N. B. Bradley (Bupublican) by a close vote.

-Speaking of Butler's successor in Congrethe New York Evening Post says: the New York Evening Post says:

Mr. Charles P. Thompson is one of the most intail, gent and capable lawyers in New England. His hopesty has never been questioned. Of his fitness as Representative, the management of the late canvas is his district and the great victory which he won by the aid of Republican votes may be left to speak without other comment. He certainly will not make an enhibition of himself as a buffoon or ruffian in debata. In short, he is not a demagogue nor a plunders, mai that is why the Republicans preferred him to the man who called himself a Republican in order the bitto betray every Republican principle.

—The defeated candidate for Congress in the Essex district is credited abroad with a desire to

Essex district is credited abroad wit form a new party in Massachusetts. He as save himself the trouble, for a new party is already forming, with him and all his belonging on the outside. Salary grabs, Sanborn frank stuming, and pointed visitive or every simulation of them. Republicans go into another canvass in State it will be with no entaugling alliance this kind. Their partnership with in endured much longer than it ought to; har they will welcome its hostility.—Boston Africar.

-What we need are harmony and conciliation, —What we need are harmony and conciliation, broader and more generous statesmanning, bold discipline, and organization, and firmes we need united counsels and united ranks. An there is no reason why we should not have the The Republican party is still in supreme control of the Government, and will be so until her March. The Opposition can do nothing for year to come, and then they will have the puscession of only one-half of one branch of the Government. But whatever is done must be done between this and the 4th of next March After that it will be too late.—Washington National Republican.

in the late elections was troubled with a numb of isms "altogether foreign to the policies the Republican party, but which short-sights and zealous fanatics have tried to make the party carry, and notably among these was the Prohibitory Liquor law and kindred measure receiving of the distance of the d ereding a statutory regulation of the dist an manners of the people." Mr. Medill thinks these contributed to our defeat. Of course they did, and they will be likely to contribute to our defeat again in one section or another. Is is not astonishing that every fanatic who has an ism is his crazy brain should rush to the Republican party with it and endeavor to tack it on to the party platform? Why, in the name of all that

just once?—National Republican.
—Prohibitory legislation has got a decided est-back in Michigan. The Democratic party, on an anti-Prohibition platform, has alreach branch of the Legislature, a enough anti-Frontition reputicions decided majority, perhaps two-thirds. Tent Prohibitory law will doubtless be nor have its claws cut; and an amendmet Constitution, obliterating the anti-heense ought to be submitted to the people thirds of both Houses. So much for tempt of a few fanatics to force their everywhere. The absundity of running everywhere. The absurdity of running a com-plete ticket for local and State officers, on a single idea that has no possible connection with many of the offices, is fully shown up.—Larsing (Mich.) State Republican.

(Mich.) State Republican.

—The temperance-law plank in the Republican platform of Ohio cost the party thousands of votes, without any compensating gain from the Prohibitionists, while the fact that Gov. Talbo, of Massachusetts, favored the State liquor law cost him his election. Such facts as these above the drift of public sentiment. As an exchange well says, the prohibition theory has been before the country as a political measure some twenty-five years. It has been a disturbing element in our politics ever since. Book Island (IL)

our politics ever since.—Rock Island (14.)
Union.

—We have frequently arged, and we must do so again, that temperance is not a political question, cannot be made such, and every time the attempt is made the result is disastrons. Its tion, cannot be made such, and every time the attempt is made the result is disastrous. It is purely a social question, and the evils which is advocates hope to eradicate can only be removed by public sentiment and a better social education. It is the height of folly, therefore, to attempt to drag this question into politics where it only proves a dead weight. It is now high time that these fanation were beginning to discover the mischief they are working by their course and devote themselves hereafter to purply political questions in politics.—Hooperon (III.) Chronicle.

—The people did not intend, do not now purpose, to hand the National Government over to the Opposition. They will never do it unies forced to do so by the demoralization of the Republicans. The people are not ready to demiss the latter from their service. We asked the theory of the composition is no longer necessary, so far as the Republican party is concerned. It has enjoyeded itself to a thorough purification, and should now be, more than ever before, carnest in claimow be, more than ever before, carnest in claiming popular confidence and support. The people complained, the party listened, and the

now be, more than ever before, earnest in caming popular confidence and support. The people complained, the party listened, and the causes for complaint are removed. It is shertfolly now not to perfect the party organization, to close up the ranks, and prove that the E-publican party, admitting that there was justien the "rebuke" administered to it, is program to endure this defeat and to turn it to good second for victory hareafter.—Buffalo Comment

# CASUALTIES.

Accidentally Set Her Clothes on Fire Special Dispatch to The Chicase Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Nov. 15.—Annie, aged about Lasalle. Ill., Nov. 15.—Annie, aged about years, daughter of Matthew Quinian, of this city, at an early hour this morning accidentally set her night-clothes on fire by a candle which her mother, who had gone to early mass, had left standing on the flow, and was terribly burned. Her fains heard her cries, sprang out of bed, and hastened to strip her blazing clothes from her, severely burning his hands in doing so. Nearly the whole person of the child is burned more or lass, and her condition is critical.

Burned to Death. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—A 15-year-old girl named Annie Hackett, was burned to death yes terday at Marshall, by accidentally setting be Badly Injured-Killed by a Ball.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
XENIA, O., Nov. 15.—The engineer of State art's mill, in this county, was caught in the machinery to-day, and was badly injured. Little hopes of his recovery.

Yesterday a little girl, named Laura Collins, while at school, near Clifton, was instautly fulled by a ball striking her. The boys ware playing ball, and by accident struck the girl. CRIME.

A Mournful Sequel t einnati Horro

Urs. Rufer Becomes Insa tempts to Kill Her

The Jersey City Scane Examination of G denning.

Gerdemann, the Falls Held to Bail

The American Express Office nati Robbed of \$40.

Miscellaneous Crimin

The Cincinnati Horror Mrs. Rafers-She Attem Ber Child. From the Cincinnati Enquire Mrs. Egner obtained permissi Indson to visit her husband; an

led her to the cell of Andreas short conversation in German, the Lieutenant if she could ob taken from the prisoner on the The Lieutenant thereupon acco Police, where he found the sum Egner's credit, which he delived A receipt was then filled and take ner's cell for him to sign, which is firm hand. By that time Mrs. Eg ing bitterly. She extended her the grating to the prisoner, grasped it, but suddenly, as of exhibiting even so much fee lently from him, exclaiming tongue, "Get away from here!" a few steps in such an agony some of the spectators could ; their tears, and then return begged her husband to kiss h away from her in silence, leaving the grating, until Capt. Hud and gently led the wretched wil she at least is most sincerely only daughter and favorite child dead; her husband and son as

for the commission of the mo perhaps, ever perpetrated in the of this country.
Soon after Mrs. Rufer entered girl in her arms to see the fat e spoke with him in German, had neither food nor fuel at ho starving, and that she could not little girl starve too. Therefore this trouble and shame upon h the icy man who had remain through all the investigation, all tioning, all the shame of being never changed color or moved a but he trembled with exciteme down. He reached out his hands through the grating and kissed again with a passionate tender, could have believed him to pose ast down and cried like a woma here became very much excited, a violent tirade of abuse against the inhuman Egners, who had a band into this trouble. So violent the country of the co

became that Capt. Hudson was ber out of the ceil-room. She if fond and faithful, but a passionat little woman. Only when assi Hudson that he would see that she were fed and cared for would she the little girl with her.

At half-past 9 o'clock yesterday Bufer was arrested and locked up street Station House, by Lieut. Fi a charge of attempting to murd Lieut. Smith had been notified o'clock in the afternoon by neig Rufer, and by the Overseer of that district, that Mrs. Rufer held in anfe-keeping for a time, at was evidently laboring under a fit was evidently laboring under a linearity, brought on by her rece and had already made one at her chikl's life. The officer acc ed for the tenement house, street, where hirs. Rufer lived, there found the had gone out. there found she had gone out.
was heard of her until about 9 h
when news was brought to the sts
she had returned home only to m
fort to kill the child. Lieut. Smi

proceeded to Logan street and a the room so long occupied by her number of the women neighbors one of whom held the baby whice mother was vainly endeavoring to It was crying loudly, as well it mit ite face and body was all cut and frightful treatment it had receive less little girl is but 15 months old From the street was a long to the street. From the statements of parties ame house, it appears that Mrs. tion became happily noticed at a v and thereafter a watch was pla movements, the women of the turns at remaining with her and quiet her. But after her heart-linfer, we learn that almost imputing home before any or the turning home before any or the state of the state

All. Beierlein, then living on Twe ween Vine and Race. She had the being's rather wild, passionate a honest and faithful domestic, and title money before Rufer came by was at Mr. Beierlein's house the squanted. When she told the sas going to be married to him, ande to dissuade her. To all however, she paid no attention, that her lover was a discharged Perist ahe only replied, "I don't call how her lover was a discharged Perist ahe only replied, "I don't call him the lover was a discharged Perist ahe only replied, "I don't call him the living she replied, "Ah! I that. He was honest enough to I love him for it." So they got me We attempted to learn from how Rufer had behaved to her, that she had been married to that Rufer was very fond of he been almost at all times very him when he was angry, it was had done something to more the him the word of the him the word had been almost at all times very had broken English. "When I may or do, but I stay never mad kind a hat Rufer had left his first will had a had life while he was a solwas a good soldier four year," she ly. The first wife's name was wannow living either in Louisvill When asked why she threw he foor, she said that she only just he floor in order to unfasten it had being demented.

The Jersey City Scaudal-

The Jersey City Scandal

Examination of Glene
Examination of Glene
From the New York World.
The twentieth day of the prome of John Stuart Glendennin
Prospect Avenue Prosphyterian
Sciock yesterday morning. To
spened with prayer by the Moder
Hendenning immediately took

preceding a race, when the ded with an excited throng, along to go on until midnight, and premises and seized the money, the rooms have been deserteding is stopped. Paris has set at a in morality which American with profit.

carette contains an article com-series of letters published in the l, and purporting to have been ecial correspondent attached to amedition to Formosa. These es, are destitute of the aligness ruth, and bear every evidence of tre. The writer has missed two ant points in his letters, bungled invented facts with a fertility of a credited only to the author of stains of Colorado, the monstar neocted too many decisive en-killed too many Bourins at a be found on the faland, and he indignation of the Gazette

#### TES AND OPINION.

(negro) Congressman from may be offset by a Republican sman from Kentucky, and the lot greater than the other. The entucky have been heard from nat John D. White (Republican) in the Ninth District, inst rill (Democrat), whose name

ews on the availability of Aleck adidate for United States Senator

lose vote.

Butler's successor in Congress,
bening Post says:

centing Post says:
Thompson is one of the most intelliawyers in New England. His homen questioned. Of his fitness as a management of the late canyas is a great victory which he won by the votes may be left to speak without He certainly, will not make an exhibition or ruffian in debate. In a demagogue nor a plunderer, and spublicans preferred him to the man f a Republican in order the better topuble an expension of the man f a condidate for Congress in the credited abroad with a desire to try in Massachusetts. He can he trouble, for a new party is, with bim and all his belonging. Salary grabs, Sanborn franda, ailing, caucus-packing, ballottical villainy of every stripe are service in the Republican party, the authors of them. When utical villainy of every stripe are a service in the Republican party, the authors of them. When into another canvass in this with no entaugling alliances of heir partnership with iniquity onger than it ought to; hereafter it shoetility.—Boston Admeniate the service of the se

ed are harmony and conciliation, as one generous statesmanship, the and organization, and firmness, coupsels and united ranks. And on why we should not have them, party is still in supreme control ment, and will be so nutil next position can do nothing for a ad then they will have the position can do nothing for a different cone-half of one branch of the But whatever is done must be his and the 4th of next Marchill be too late.—Washington Na-

r rather the old, editor of Trust thinks the Republican party lons was troubled with a number ether foreign to the policies of party, but which short-sighted natics have tried to make that I notably among these was the nor law and kindred measures, ory regulation of the diet and people. Mr. Medill thinks these our defeat. Of course they did, i likely to contribute to our defeat section or another. Is is not a tevery fanatic who has an ism in should rush to the Republican and endeavor to tack it on to the Why, in the name of all that is not go somewhere else, and let us not go somewhere else, a they not try the De tional Republican

legislation has got a decement.

The Democratic party, on an a platform, has almost half of the Legislature, and there are abilition Republicans to give a philition Republicans. ion has got a decided setchibition Republicans to give a proper personal way in doubtless be repeated, a cut; and an amendment to the diterating the auti-heense clause, abmitted to the people by two-Houses. So much for the atfanatics to force their notions he absurdity of running a comlocal and State officers, on a sinhas no possible connection with inces, is fully shown up.—Lansing epublican.

rece, is fully shown up.—Lasting republican.

nance-isw plank in the Republican no cost the party thousands of any compensating gain from the while the fact that Gov. Talbot, its, favored the State liquor law ction. Such facts as these show the sentiment. As an exchange rehibition theory has been before a political measure some twenty-has been a disturbing element in ver since.—Rock Island (IL).

requently arged, and we must do emperance is not a political questo made such, and every time the the result is disastrous. It is question, and the evils which its to eradicate can only be removed ment and a better social educaheight of folly, therefore, to athis question into politics where it dead weight. It is now these fanatics were beginning to iscinef they are working by their te themselves hereafter to pursections in politics.—Hooperton

did not intend, do not now purne National Government over to
They will never do it unless
to by the demoralization of the
The people are not ready to disfrom their service. We submit
so of self-humiliation and salfalo longer necessary, so far as the
tv is concerned. It has subjectbecome purification, and should
han ever before, earnest in claimafidence and support. The peod, the party listened, and the
plaint are removed. It is sheer
to perfect the party organization,
ranks, and prove that the Readmitting that there was justice
of administered to it, is prepared
defeat and to turn it to good accory hereafter.—Buffalo Commer-

# CASUALTIES.

y Set Her Clothes on Fire. y Set Her Clothes on phenote to the Chicase Tribune.

Nov. 15.—Annie, aged about it or of Matthew Quinlan, of this y hour this morning accidentailly lothes on fire by a candle which had gone to early left standing on the floor, terribly burned. Her father, apprang out of bed, and hastened lazing clothes from her, severely ands in doing so. Nearly the whole child is burned more or less, and is critical.

hepatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ich., Nov. 15.—A 15-year-old girl,
Hackett, was burned to death yearahall, by accidentally setting her

Sured-Killed by a Ball.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Nov. 15.—The engineer of Stew ecovery.

little girl, named Laura Collins, ol, near Clifton, was instautly kill-triking her. The boys were play accident struck the girl. A Hournful Sequel to the Cineinnati Horror.

CRIME.

Br. Rufer Becomes Insane, and Attempts to Kill Her Child.

The Jersey City Scandal-Cross-Examination of Glendenning.

Gerdemann, the Fallen Priest, Held to Bail.

The American Express Office at Cincinnati Robbed of \$40,000.

Miscellaneous Criminal Items.

The Cincinnati Horror-Insanity of Bra. Refer-She Attempts to Kill Ber Child.

Her Child. Charimati Enquirer, Nov. 14.

Ins. Eggs obtained permission from Capt.
Hadson to risit her husband; and Lieut. Myers have the children. Hadson to Time her dead of Andreas Egner. After a had her so the cell of Andreas Egner. After a had not constructed in German, Mrs. Egner asked had instrument if the could obtain the money take from the prisoner on the day of his arrest.
The Lieutenant thereupon accompanied the poor some to the office of the Superintendent of Police, where he found the sum of \$25 placed to leave a gradit, which he delivered to the wife. A receipt was then filled and taken down to Eg-A recept was then filled and taken down to Egnaricell for him to sign, which he did in a bold, fem hand. By that time Mrs. Egner was weeping nitterly. She extended her hand through the graing to the prisoner, who at first prince is, but suddenly, as though ashamed of subbiting even so much feeling, flung it violetly from him, exclaiming in the German torgue, "Get away from here!" She retreated a few steps in such an agony of weeping that some of the spectators could scarcely restrain that tears, and then returning impulsively begged her husband to kiss her. He turned from her in silence, leaving her weeping at the grating, until Capt. Hudson approace and gently led the wretched wife away. W he at least is most sincerely to be pitied—her call daughter and favorite child dishonored and dead; her husband and son awaiting sentence for the commission of the most hideous crime,

perhaps, ever perpetrated in the criminal history of this country.

Soon after Mrs. Rufer entered with the babygirl in her arms to see the father of her child. She spoke with him in German, stating that she had neither food nor fuel at home; that she was starving, and that she could not bear to see the listle girl starve too. Therefore she would leave it in the care of the parent who had brought all this trouble and shame upon his family. Then the icy man who had remained cynically calm through all the investigation, all the cross-ques-tioning, all the shame of being exhibited to the curious crowd as a human monster—who had never changed color or moved a muscle when all but he trembled with excitement, fairly broke down. He reached out his hands to his little one through the grating and kissed it over and over again with a passionate tenderness which few could have believed him to possess. Then he set down and cried like a woman. Mrs. Rufer her became very much excited, and burst into a riceat trade of abuse against the Egners,—the intuman Egners, who had forced her hushed into this trouble. So violent her manner became that Capt. Hudson was obliged to take the set of the cell-room. She is said to be a food and faithful, but a passionate and excitable, him woman. Only when assured by Capt. Hudson that he would see that she and the baby was fed and cared for would she consent to take in hits girl with her.

At half-past 9 o'clock yesterday evening Mrs. But was arrested and locked up in the Bremen theis station House, by Lieut. Frank Smith, on stange of attempting to murder her child. Ilsu. Smith had been notified as early as 5 o'clock in the afternoon by neighbors of Mrs. Bute and by the Overseer of the Poor in the district, that Mrs. Rufer needed to be beld in side keeping for a time, at least, as she was wisted by about a fit of temporary through the grating and kissed it over and over

late, and by the Overseer of the Poor in bat dainet, that Mrs. Rufer needed to be half and the heeping for a time, at least, as she was miscelly laboring under a fit of temporary masir, hought on by her recent terrible trust, as had already made one attempt to take her child life. The officer accordingly started for the tenement house, No. 30 Logan state, where Mrs. Rufer lived, but on arriving the found she had gone out. Nothing more was heard of her until about 9 in the evening, when have was brought to the station house that he had returned home only to make another effort to hill the child. Licut. Smith immediately proceeded to logan street and arrested her in the room so long occupied by her and Rufer. A number of the women neighbors were present, one of whom had the baby which the treezed mother was vanly endeavoring to lay hands on. It was crying loudly, as well it might, for its little face and body was all out and runised by the frightful trastments in had received. The helpless little girl is but 15 months old.

From the statements of parties living in the same house, it appears that Mrs. Rufer's condition became happily noticed at a very early hour, and thereafter a watch was placed upon her movement, the women of the house taking miss at remaining with her and endeavoring to quiet her. But after her heart-rending visit to face, we harn that almost immediately on returning home, before any one could restrain her, is dailed the child face foremost against a restion-bound trust in one corner of the toom injuring the poor little creature severely, at a shout to repeat the act, when a sighter rushed in and took the child from her. Later she became quieter, and its request the child was given back to her, she das sungit violently between the jamb of the day and the cupboard, shricking out at the sun that face from he said would have the suite of the said would was given back to her, the day the suite of the said as would wit it is suited.

was cross-examined by Dr. Imbrie. He had visited Miss Pomeroy frequently; how often he could not say, but was unable to remember naving been there as often as four times a week; he saw her frequently in reference to church music, and she had occasionally sent for him on business; he had been in the habit of calling there in the evening as late as 8 or 9 o'clock, but usually came away at 9 or 10, though he had been there occasionally as late as 10:30 and 11 o'clock; he had visited her more frequently than other ladies of his congrega-tion on account of her peculiar situation; read Scott, Burns, and Tennyson to her, and was not in the habit of reading to other ladies alone; read one or two of his sermons to her, but never

read them to any one else; when he wrote to Miss Pomeroy he generally addressed her as "Dear Mary," and signed "Glen;" never parted from her with a kiss, but have kissed her; gave her some presents—a locket, pair of earrings, sleeve-buttons, chain, and thimble at different times. In answer to a direct question witness

said he had never visited any asylum er institution of any kind to secure the admission of a
woman about to be coufined, and that he had
never authorized any one else to do so. He
said, "I solemnly deny that I ever had any
criminal intercourse with Miss Pomercy, that I
am the father of her child, or that I ever solicited her to have criminal intercourse with
me;" Miss Pomerov had told witness that she
had had criminal intercourse with others, and
gave him to understand that she had been seduced by a young man in the house of her
uncle, ——, while she was hving there;
thought he stayed with her in church, but did
not recollect how long; the occasion was one
when she had asked him for a few moments' private conversation; Miss Clinton
asked him if he had been asleep,
and he said "Yes;" he had been up
late the previous night preparing his anniversary
sermon; he did not explicitly deny before Mary
on the night of his arrest that he was the father
of the child; he had done so a few minutes before; it did not occur to him to do it again, and
he said, "if you were not surrounded by these
influences you would not say this;" the fact of
the matter was that he was not prepared to say
anything at all; he supposed that Mary's reply
to Mr. — 's question about whose child it was,
was addressed to him, because he had been informed several hours previously in relation to
the charge made against him; when he learned
of her condition on July 9 he never walked on
the public street with her again; he
was very muon surprised when he heard
of her dying declaration; the only cause
she assigned for her delay in joining the church
was the lack of Christian sympathy at home;
she never intimated to him that there was any
danger of his getting him that there was any
danger of his getting this provided the heard
of her say once that her couniss were never
titled of her; after July 5 Mary told him distitled of her; after July 5 Mary told him distitled of her; after betting the secure of
July sho was the father of her child; Ma

he said she told him that she had sought to conceal certain things in her past history at the first
confession, and then she told him the whole
story about her sequaintance with a young man
who boarded in the neighborhood some years
ago. When he moved away he told some men
with whom he associated, and they had one after
another succeeded in having the same intercourse by threatening to betray her other connection to the church people, and having her
driven from society; after hearing the story of
her weakness he was angry, and made a remark
which he was sorry now that he had allowed his
auger to move him to.

At this point the Moderator wanted to know if
it was necessary to have all these statements

it was necessary to have all these statements and details brought out. He did not want any statement that would implicate persons not on trial.

Mr. Imbrie did not want any ode implicated; ht. Impre did not want and the manual, he thought the statement about a young man was indefinite enough; no one would suplicate him or the Moderator; but a story had been circulated reflecting on Mr. —, as pure a man as walked the earth; Mr. — and others had been

Mr. Howell objected; he did not think he had been implicated. (Laughter.)
Mr. Dod objected to giving any unnecessary
details to the public through the press.
The Moderator said a card had been handed to
him asking if they were trying Mr. Gleudenning
or trying to find a father for Mary Pomeroy's
child. (Sepastion.)

child. [Sensation.]
Mr. Dod thought such details were perfectly shocking, and he hated to speak of such matters before an audience of ladies. He did not want to see these statements go out to the public with the sanction of the Presbytery as having been inwired into

centh the sanction of section in the sanction of section inquired into.

Dr. Eddy said, if Mr. Glendenning dare state the names of the men implicated, let him do

[Applause.]

before us.

Dr. Eddy said what he wanted to know was if Glendenning would dare make the statement.

[Applause.]
Giendenning—I can and dare, if it is called for. Giendenning—I can and dare, if it is called for.

[Applause.]
Dr. Imbrie then announced that the investigation would be conducted with closed doors. The audience at first decimed to leave, but was finally persuaded to wait on the sidewalk.

The examination was then resumed. He had no further conversation after he made use of

that the shooting was done purposely, as he had been abusing his family only a few minutes before, and had frequently driven them from home when drunk, threatening to kill them. His case will come up before the Grand Jury at its next session.

George R. Etherford, a drover, was knocked down in the rear of Fanther's saloon last night and robbed of \$135.

The American Express Office at Cincinnati Robbed of \$40,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—The American Express office in this city was robbed of \$40,000 to day under extraordinary circumstances. Two day under extraordinary circumstances. Two men at 2 p. m. drove up with an express-wagon and took a trunk in to be left there. The men had a confederate inside named Abe Monroe, an old time messenger, who had been discharged. They drove away. Monroe then induced the porter. Charles Moody, to gamble for cigars and to go out and get them. Moody went out. Monroe, knowing the safes, dumped the one for Chicago into the trunk. Presently his two confederates returned and stated that they had to take that trunk to the Adams instead of American. They took it, and with it the safe and \$40,000. There was great excitement in express and detective was great excitement in express and detective circles when the robbery was discovered, at 6 p. m. It telegraphed in all directions, and Monroe was arrested at Indianapolis at 11 p. m. He had gone on the 7:30 train. No money was found on him, and his confederates are still at

Burglaries at Danville, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 15.—Not less than twenty dwelling-houses have been entered by burglars in this place within the last week, and various amounts, from \$200 down, have been carried off. Last evening they entered Thomas Brady's residence and carried off \$160. A number of other houses were entered during the night, and small sums of money and a quantity of clothin

Mortally Wounded in a Drunken Roy

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
URBANA, O., Nov. 15.—Last night, during a drunken row on South Main street, near Full-bider's dining-rooms, lke Zomers shot George Beathel with a pistol in the right breast, fatally Father Gerdemann Reld to Bail. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- Father Gerdeman was given a hearing before Ald. Carpenter, and, in default of \$20,000 bail, was detained for

further bearing to-morrow. A CARD.

To Shippers and the Traveling Public: Much has been written recently, and published n some of the Chicago papers, regarding the extension of the Baitimore & Ohio Railroad

this city. the public to believe that a new era dawns upon Chicago to-day (the time fixed for the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio extension—Monday, Nov. 16), and that this city and the Northwest are thereby brought much nearer to the Eastern seaboard, or "tide-water," than ever before.

Eastern seaboard, or "tide-water," than ever before.

Such, however, is not the fact. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Central route, still continues to be much the shorter line, no only to Baitimore, but also to Philadelphia and New York, as shown by figures,—which are reliable, and cannot be refuted,—given below.

The reader will observe that both Philadelphia and Baltimore are nearer to Chicago by the

The reader will observe that both Philadelphia and Baltimore are nearer to Chicago by the "old reliable" Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania Central Roads than is Baltimore by the new Baltimore & Ohio route.

This statement is published to inform all old friends and pations of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road that it is indeed the very shortest line from Chicago and the Northwest to the three great seaports of the East,—New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

DISTANCES BY OLD BOUTE.

Miles.

Chicago to Baltimore, via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania Central Boads... 800
Chicago to Philadelpuia by same route... 8.8
Chicago to New York by same route... 912
DESTANCES BY THE NEW BOOTS.

Chicago to Baltimore, via new route, Baltimore &

in favor of the old route, as compared with the A growing impression with the people, from reading the frequent newspaper articles, that the new road would certainly be the shorter,—instead of longer, as it really is,—causes me to give this card to the public.

R. C. MELDRUM.

General Western Freight Agent, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne

# LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Union Pacific declined to 34% on a dispatch from Boston to the effect that the Solicitor of the United States Treasury had made a demand on the Union Pacific Railroad for the payment of 5 per cent of the net earnings of the Company from November, 1869, to October, 1874, but recovered later to 35% on a dispatch from Boston which stated that, in connection with the demand of the Solicitor of the nection with the demand of the Solicitor of the Treasury for the 5 per cent of the net earnings, the officials of the Company state that 5 per cent of the net earnings shall be paid after the road is completed. In 1869 a committee after the road is completed. In 1869 a committee of eminent citizens examined the road, and reported that the Company would have to spend \$1,000,000 to finish the road according to law, and at the same time the patents for land were withheld by the Government as a guarantee. They called upon the Government to send commissioners in September last. Such Commissioners were appointed, and made a thorough examination of the road, and their report was very favorable, showing that the Company spent. amination of the road, and their report was very favorable, showing that the Company spent \$500,000 more than called for by the Citizens' Committee. The Union Pacific officials state that the Solicitor's claim will not stand in law, from the fact that the Government Commission, did not make their report until October, 1874, and hence the road was not completed in the eye of the law until this flual Commission declared it so.

FIRES.

A Subterranean Fire Raging Beneath the City of Pittsburg.

ville, Va.

A Subterranean Fire Beneath Pitts burg.
opecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ron's Hill, which threatens serious consequences to about 500 acres of improved property. In digging out for Thirty-third street against the bank some three or four months ago, the workmen discovered a strata of the coal which is so plenty in this city. In order to warm coffee for their lunches they discovered this to be just the place, and accordingly lit fires at the mouth. Gradually this slight blaze has developed itself till now it is a perfect volcano, whose ominous roaring can easily be heard by persons traveling over the surface. No efforts have been made to extinguish this blaze, and now it is spreading fearfully fast, endangering life and property. Herron's Hill is the highest point in Alleghany County, and on its summit is located one of our water-reservoirs, which has been but lately erected. Water was recently put in it, but it leaked out. Lately, however, it was found that this water did not pass out altogether from leaks, but that a portion has evaporated in steam, caused by the immense fire raging below. There is dauger of this work caving in, and, should it go, the flames will receive additional draught, and will thus be the harder to subdue, and have a tendency of spreading the fire still further. The ultimate result of this subteraunean fire can hardly be told at present. Mithious of improved property lie on the hill and in close proximity to these burning mines, and, should any settling of earth occur at any point, the result would be most disastrous. Efforts will be made to conquer the flames by sapping and mining, but it will take months, and perhaps years, to extinguish this mass of burning coal, much of which is burning hundreds of feet below the surface. efforts have been made to extinguish this blaze, eet below the surface.

A \$100.000 Fire at Danville, Va. DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 15 .- A nre last night de stroyed the Roanoke smoking-tobacco works, Ramey's machine works and box-factory, and Crews & Rodenhizer's flouring mills. Total loss, \$100,000: No insurance.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out among a number of stables in the western part of the city, and, a strong wind prevailing, bade fair to do great dam

At Cincinnati, O. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—A fire in Hall & Conkling's Excelsior Wood-Shaving Factory this morning damaged that firm on building \$2,500 on stock and machinery, \$2,000; msurance

A Whole Family Consumed.

comes in their way. The heavy winds now prevalent upon the prairies, of course, add fury to the flames, and those families that can move are hastening to avoid its wrath and save what little of their property they can. Many of them are leaving behind almost all of their worldly possessions, and are traveling with nothing but their team and a scant allowance of provisions. Many of these people are but poorly clad and have already suffered much from the pinching wind. He says that their suffering must of necessity be great. He gives us the details of the terrible calamity that overtook the family of Mr. William S. Herndon, a well-known farmer of Gage County. He says he met Mr. Herndon on Monday night, on his way to Lincoln, where

of Mr. William S. Herndon, a well-known farmer of Gage County. He says he met Mr. Herndon on Monday night, on his way to Lincoln, where he has relations residing and where he expects aid. From Mr. Herndon's own lips he learned the story of his sufferings. Some three years ago Herndon moved to Gage County from Iows, and purchased 60 acres of land 9 miles from the county seat. He prospered and was doing well until the late disaster, which not only destroyed his property, but left him alone in the world, the fire having overtakes his family, consisting of his wife and two children, and burned them to death.

Herndon says he noticed the fire miles away on Saturday night, but it was no uncommon thing to see the grass burning, and he paid but little attention to it, although his wife seemed considerably alarmed, and, before bedtime, she had called his attention to it several times. He still thought nothing of it, or that it was nothing more than the grass burning and would be out by morning. Under this belief he, with his family, retired. In the morning it was noticed that the fire was even burning with more vim, and had evidently come nearer to them. He was still inclined to believe that it would pass around and leave him unmolested, or that it would rain and thus put danger out of the question.

A heavy wind springing up at noon, however,

Five Hundred Acres of Improved Property Endangered.

A \$100,000 Blaze at Dan-

Other Conflagrations.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—A subterranean fire is raging in the portion of this city known as Her-

strong wind prevailing, bade fair to no great damage. Rain fell, however, in time to confine the conflagration in the block in which it started. Seven stables and one small dwelling-house were destroyed, involving a total loss of about \$6,000; insurance light.

on stock, machinery, and building, \$4,000; insurance on stock, machinery, and building, \$4,000, in Lancaster, of Philadelphia, and Fattuers'. R. A. Wetmore, mattress manufacturer, in the same building, lost \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000, in the Atias, of Boston.

The Cotton on a Steamship on Fire. New Orleans, Nov. 15.—The steamship Da-rien cleared on the 17th with 2,254 bales of cotton for Hamburg, and departed yesterday. She is now lying at Magnolia plantation, 50 miles below this city, with the cotton on fire. The tow-boat Norman, with powerful pumps, is along-side. The tug-boat Tyler has also gone to her

BURNED IN A PRAIRIE-FIRE,

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Heraid, Nov. 12.
Last evening Capt. George Lackland and Mr.
Charles Lensnaw, who came in on the 11 o'clock train of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Biuffs Railroad from Gage County, Nebraska, brought the news of a sad accident that occurred by reason of the great prairie-fires that are now raging in that section of the State. Those gentiemen claim that it is not altogether improbable that many other families have suffered in the same manner, and that it will be necessary to extend liberal aid, and that very shortly.

Shortly. Lackland, a recent citizen of Lincoln, Neb., and a gentleman well known in this community, says that ever since Friday night one week ago the fires on the prairie have been burning with terrible vim, sweeping everything that comes in their way. The heavy winds now prevalent through the traities of course add first to

some the first was given bed to her appeared to the first was an expectation of the first was a second to the second to the first was a second to the first was a second to th

life with her darling, but she kept on, while the flames were yet more than a hundred yards behind, and little Marv was left upon her knees praying that her Heavenly Father might take her to His bosom and save her mother and father and little brother from perishing. Death soon came for her, and not long did it wait for the little brother and mother. In a few moments the mother's clothes were on fire, and she was unable to proceed. The father, with desperate determination to save his little son, pushed on, but already his clothes were on fire, and the little boy, the pride of his heart, was struggling to free himself from the tortures, and soon he was at rest in death. His body but hindered the progress of the father, and, to save himself, he determined to abandon it. Thus freed of all incumurances, he made greater speed and succeeded in reaching the stream.

After the fire had passed by he retraced his steps, and gathered in one place all that was earthly of his treasured ones. It was a sight when that poor father gathered the blackened and charred remains of his late household in the stillness of the night upon that lone and desolate prairie which we hope the world will never be called upon to witness again. Next day the homes of some distant farmers were reached,

late prairie which we hope the world will never be called upon to witness again. Next day the homes of some distant farmers were reached, and they returned with Herndon, and assisted him in the burial.

The homes of many of the farmers in that country and locality were destroyed, and these gentlemen inform us that a delegation of citizens from Lincoln and other cities in Nebraska will soon visit St. Joseph for the purpose of soliciting aid for the sufferers. It will be distributed among all those who are needy in the State, and there are thousands of them, many of whom are made destitute entirely by the grasshoppers. Let our citizens respond nobly, and, like the bread upon the water, it will return again after many days.

THE INDIANS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 15 .- A report reached nere to-day that sixty Indians are raiding in Kerr County, stealing horses and cattle. When last heard from they were on Johnson's Creek.

Mail advices report Gen. McKenzie still at Camp Supply, but he has sent a column to Staked Plains in search of Indians. Petition for a Pardon for an Indian

Murderer.
CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Nov. 15.—Indian-Agent Saville has forwarded a petition to the President signed by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the prinsipal Chiefs of the Sioux Nation, asking pardon for Tousant Keasler, a noted half-breed murder-er, who is now in jail here, sentenced to be hung on the 19th inst.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HUBOR, Nov. 14.—Down—Frop Champlain; stmr Clinton; sohr Chas, K. Nims.
UP—Props Arctic, Oswegatchie, Passaic, Inter-Ocean and consort; schrs Aimis Peterson, A. J. Rogers, G. S. Hazard.
WIND—Southeast, briak; weather clear.
PORT HUBOR, Mich., Nov. 14—Evening.—Down—Prop Empire State.

Forr Hurson, Mich., Nov. 14—Evening.—Down—Prop Empire State.

UR—Props Annis Young, Jarvis, Lord, Inter-Ocean and consort; schrs Scotis, Angus Smith, D. Lyons, J. T. Mott, Nashus, Havana, Champion, Vanderbilt.

WIND—Southeast; weather cloudy, with rain.

Special Dispatch to The Chacage Tribune.

Porr Hurson. Mich., Nov. 15.—Down—Props Cubs., Nashus, City of Toledo.

UR—Props Jarecki, Arabia, Alpena, Leland, City of Duluth, Trader and barges, Buffalo and barges; schre City of Sheboygan, Unathila. Windiate, M. S. Wilcox, Harvest Home, Fayette Brown.

WIND—South, gentle. Weather fine.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A Valuable Discovery. DR. J. P. MILLER, a practicing physician at 27 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa., has discovered that the extract of cranberries and hemp cures headacne, dyspertic, nervous, and sick headache, and nerrousness. Prepared in pills, 50 cents a box, and cent by mail by the Doctor, or by Lord, Smith a Co., 56 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

Justin McCarthy's New Story. LINLEY ROCHFORD.

Price \$1.00, or \$1.75 cloth. 2d. GEN. CUSTER'S GREAT BOOK, MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS. Elegantly Illustrated. Price \$2.

34. LOSING TO WIN! By THEODORE DAVIES.

Price \$1.00. Cloth, \$1.50.
Two editions in two weeks.

THEODORE TILTON'S GREAT NOVEL TEMPEST-TOSSED! Price, \$1.75. Thirteen editions sold.

NEARLY READY. Annie Edwards' Powerful Story, ESTELLE.

1 vol. 12mo. Price, \$1.00. Cloth, \$1.50. Mrs. Edwards considers this one of the best Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt

Sheldon & Company, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK HALL De MÜRSKA,

TO-NIGHT, the GRAND MUSICAL BOUQUET.
Mr. De Vivo has the honor to announce the first appearance of the fareous Hungarian nightingale, M'LLE
ILMA DE MUSICAL WEDNESDAY, at 8 o'clock. DeMURSKA CONCERTS.

"The finest ever given in Chicago."

"Every piece of the programme nightly encored."
DE MUREKA, CARKENO SAUREF, HABBLIMANN,
FERRANTE SAURET, BRAGA, the King Violencelist, MARZO, Accompanyist.
N. B.—MILLE. DE MURKA will sing the Mad Scene
from Lucia, on Monday, with finite obligate by A. HOLM,
one of her greatest triumphs.
Reserved beats, \$1.6, \$2. Admission, \$1. For sale at
Bauer & Co.'s, corner State and Monroe-sts.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY. THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

Life at Long Branch. Monday, Nov. 16, during the week, and at the Matiness, first time this season of Bartley Campbell's popular play, revised and rewritten.

Love at Long Branch—Long Branch by Moonlight—Grant Branch—Long Branch—Long Branch by Moonlight—Grant Branch—Long Branch—Grant Branch—Grant Branch—Grant Branch—Grant Branch—Grant—G

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ALADDIN

With its wealth of beautiful scenery, lovely women, be

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

MONDAY, NOV. 16. KELLY & LEON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS In their mirth providing Comicalities, including all the New and Original Ethiopian Sketches of the Day. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matines. In active preparation—Kelly & Leon's piece of Beffoonery on Offenbach's Comic Opera, This GRAND DUCHESSE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST FOUR NIGHTS of the distinguished comedian, WYBERT REEVE,

Who will be assisted by the accomplished actress, MISS ADELINE STANHOPE and an excellent cast, in the presentation of Wilkis Collins' great drama of FOSCO; or, The Woman in White. There is but one opinion regarding WYBERT REEVS. As an artist he ranks with the best and greatest actors of the day. Don't fail to see him.

Bast week the great flouted frame—Jeannie Deams. AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. TO-MORBOW NIGHT

PROF. WILL INAUGURATE THE STAR COURSE, TUESDAY, Nov. 17. "The True Citizen, or a New Patrictism for Chicago."

Reserved Scala, 75 cts., for sale or exchange for Option Tickets at Jamsen, deClurg & Co.'s., 117 State-st. Free 'ous tickets direct to and from South and West Sides given with tickets.

"OPTION TICKETS," "OPTION TICKETS,"

Exchangeable without charge for reserved seats for any "Star" Entertainment. David Swing, Nov. II, Daniel Dougherty, Nov. 25; Charlotte Cuahman, Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2; Charles Bradlaugh, Bayard Taylor, James T. Fields, Fred Douglass, Wm. Parsons, Richings Bernard Concerts. Over 30 this winer.

TEN "OPTION TICKETS," 25, for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co. 'a, 117 State-st.; Sileby's, 156 Twenty-second-st.; Borden's, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av.; Dych's, corner Madison and Halsted-sex.; Bell's, 495 West Madison-st.; Elmore's, 706 West Lakest.; Rockwood's, 72 North Clark-st.; Laur's, 974 North Clark-st.

FIRST CONGREGA'L CEURCH. LAKESIDE LECTURE COURSE, Y. M. C. A.

HON. CARL SCHURZ Will open the Course NEXT TUESDAY EVENING in the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and Wash-ington-sts., with an entirely new lecture, entitled

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS." ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

To be followed in Farwell Hall by the Adelaide Phillipps Company, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Bret Harte, Canulla Ures Company, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Gentlemen's ticked of the Course, 83: Ladiest do 62 thing reserved seat, entire Course, 83: Ladiest do 62 thing reserved seat, entire Course, 83: Ladiest do 18 things of the Course, 18: Ladiest do 18 things of 18: Twenty-second-st.; Emerson & Stott, 259 West Madison-st.

LEGAL.

Foreclosure Sale.

Foreclosure Sale.

Cibcuit Court of the United States.

C. W. Huntington and S. H. Gookin, Truscook vs. The Little stock & Fort Smith Railroad Company et als.—Commissioner's Sale.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Lastern District of Arkansa, ande and entered in the lastern District of Arkansa, made and entered in the Lastern District of Arkansa, made and entered in the Lastern District of Arkansa, made and entered in the Lastern District of Arkansa, made and entered in the Lastern District of Arkansa, and the Commissioner, duly appointed by said Court for that Duryose, who can THURNDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER (NEXT), A. D. 1874, P. DECEMBER At 10 o'clock in the forencon, at the front door of the Court-House of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Suck, Ark., soil (unless themsa, at the City of Little Rock, Ark., soil (unless themsa, at the City of Little Rock, Ark., soil (unless the Rock), and Company to said decree adjudged to be due from the said The Little Rock at Fort Smith Railroad Company to said Plantiffs, and in all other respects comply with the terms of said decree, together in on parcel, at public auction, the property in said decree mentioned, to-wit:

All and sin, ula: the Railroad Company, or which the said of Italie Rock, in the County to construct from the City of Iditie Rock, in the County to construct from the City of Iditie Rock, in the County to construct from the City of Iditie Rock, in the County to Sebastian, and State aforesaid, near the western boundary incores and State of Arkansas, including all the Railways, Branches, Wage, Rights of Way, all Tracks, Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts, Fences, Depots, Station-Houses, Wood-Houses, Water-Stations, Machine Shops, and all other buildings and structures with the lands appurtenant to the said Railroad, branchies connected with or relating to the said Railroad or branches, and all the Franchiese, immunities, privileges, rights, and things of whatsoever name

wit:
The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pa upon the acceptance of his or their bid 10 per centum upon the amount of said bid in cash, and the remaining 90 per centum shall be paid or secured upon the execution of deed or deeds for the said property, by a deposit by the purchaser of the bonds of the United States Governmen deed or deeds for the said property, by a deposit by the purchaser of the bonds of the United States Government of qual amount with asid sum of 90 per centum of said bid, in the once of said Special Master, the said 90 per centum of said bid, in the once of said Special Master, the said 90 per centum of said bid to be paid into Court atamy time when required by the Court, and within thirty days after such requirement anall be made by an order of record to be entered in this cause; the said sum of 90 per contum to bear level in this cause; the said sum of 90 per contum to bear of said saie until the same shall be paid; a condition of said saie being also that, unless the said purchaser smail pay said deferred purchase money within thirty days after requirement shall have been made as aforesaid shall be sold or converted into money, as in the judgment of the Sold or converted the money, as in the judgment of the Court shall be deemed to the best advantage of the parties having rights in said fund to be derived from said saie.

Special Commissioner and Master.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 9, 1874.

Charles W. Huntington, Samuel H. Gookin, and Elisha Atains, Trustees, dc., vs. the Little Rook & Fort Smith Railroad Company, et als.—Commissioner's sale.

Public notice is hereby given the street of the Chrone. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1874, I, Charles F. Rodmond, Special Commissioner, duly appointed by said Court for that surpose, will, on THICKSDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER (ARXI), A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forencon, at the front door of the Court-House of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, at the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, self to unless the said defendants or some of them suall pay or cause to be paid to the said plaintiffs, on or before the said loth day of December, A. D. 1874, the sums of money in and by said decree adjudged to be due from the said the Little Rock & Fort Smin Hailroad Company to said plaintiffs, and in all other respects comply with the terms of said decree, together in one procel. at public auction, the property in said decree mentioned, to with

ply with the terms of said decree,) together in one percel, at public auction, the proporty in said decree mentioned, to-wit:

All the right, title, and interest of the said The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, in and to all those lands or sections of land granted in and by an set of the said there is a section of the said the said of the provisions of 'An Act for revive and extend the provisions of 'An Act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkanasa and Missour: to aid in the construction of a Railroad from a point upon the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Onio River, ria Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, in Arkanasa, with branches to Fort Smith and the Missispip River, approved Feb. 9, 1833, and for other purposes, "and by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkanasa pipe of April 12, 586, or other than the said of the State of Arkanasa pipe of April 12, 586, or other than the said of the State of Arkanasa pipe of the State of the State of Arkanasa pipe of the State o

The terms and conditions of said sale are as follows, to "The purchaser will be required, on the acceptance of his bid, to pay the sum of 850,000 in cash, or in United States Government bonds, and secure the balance of said bid upon the execution of a deed or deeds for the property sold, by a deposit of the bonds of the United States Government of equal amount therewith in the office of the said Commissioner and Master, the said balance to be paid into court at any time when requirement shall be made by an order of record to be entered in this cause; the said balance to be paid into court at any time when requirement shall be made by an order of record to be entered in this cause; the said balance of said bid on the said balance of said bid on the part ancient of said sale being, also purchase money with a condition of said sale being, also purchase money with a storesaid, then said Government bonds deposited as aforesaid, then said Government bonds deposited as aforesaid, then said fund to be derived from said sale as the court shall direct.

CHARLES P. REDMOND,

Special Commissioner and Mastor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9, 1874. To the Bondholders of the Rockford, Rock

Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

IN the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 11, A. Northern District of Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. II, A. D., 1874.
Presont the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, District Judge. The Union Trust Company of New York (complainant vs. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, Samuel M. Nickerson, Ramson R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, the Orion & Minerwille Railroad Company, and Philander L. Cable (defoudants)—in Chancery. Company, Samuel M. Nickerson, Ransom R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, the Orion & Minersville Kaliroad Company, and Prilander L. Cable (defoudants)—in Chancery.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that among the objects of the above suit is the foreclosure of mortgages given to said complainant as Trustee for all the bondhold err to sacure two principles of the short of mortgages given to said complainant as Trustee for all the bondhold err to sacure two principles are considered to the said Rockers of said bonds as to their respective rights, equities, and claims of priority in the premises, and that the holders of Germany, in Surpe, and to a large estimate of the said bonds are numerous, scattered, many of them unknown, on motion of the solicitor for complainant, it is ordered by the Court that notice, be given to all the holders of said bonds to appear and intervens in this cause on or before the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-fire (1879), and present to this Court for adjudication their respective equities and claims of priority, if any thay have; or, in deshauties on the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published outs in each week for three successive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation published respectively in each of the Cities of Chicago, in the State of Hilmost, New York, in the State of New York, and Berlin, in Germany, one of which sail be a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the State of Hilmost, New York, in the State of Hilmost, New York, in the State of New York, and Berlin, in Germany, one of which sail be a daily newspaper of general circulation published to the City of Frankforton-this-Main, in Germany, one of which sail be a daily newspaper, the last of asid publications to be as least four weeks previous to the first Konday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and Ger the successive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation published to the control of Berlin and Frankforton for Co

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. IT PAYS TO TRADE WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Special Bargains in Woolens and Housekeeping Goods.

One case White Domet Flannels, 12% cents yard. lood White Domet Flannels, 20 cents. White all-wool Flannels, 25 cts upwards. Good White Shaker Domet Flannels, 20 cta Red all-wool Flannels, 25 cts upwards. leavy red Twilled Flannels, 25c upward. Plaid Flannels, 25 ets upwards.
Medicated Flannels, White and Red Shaker
Flannels, and Shirting Flannels at very

low prices.

Elegant Line of real Welsh Embroiders

Flannels, cheap. Flannels, cheap.
Good White Blankets, \$3 a pair and up.
Colored Blankets and Comfortables very
cheap.
Excellent Black Waterproof Cloths, 75 ets.
Better quality Waterproofs, 90 cts.
A special Bargam in Waterproof at \$1,
worth \$1.40.

worth \$1.40.

Regular \$1.50 Waterproof for \$1.25.

Black Beavers, \$1.90, \$2, and up.

Overcoatings from \$2.50 up.

Dark Union Cassimeres, 37% cts.

All-Wool Cassimeres, 68c, 80c, and \$1.

Bargains in highest grades of Cassimeres.

6-4 extra fine Cassimeres reduced from \$6.50 to \$5.55.

to \$5.25.

Pine Broadcloths and Coatings at close price GREAT WEST SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison & Peoria-sts.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday or cepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD Sicket Offices, 62 Clarket. (Sherman House), and 15 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots. Leave. | Arrive. 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERY HAILBOAD.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

hicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Lorisi ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and S. Louisi Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 12 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mai.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens Pount, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Dav Express.

Dav Express.

9:80a. m. 10:0a. m. 10

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Legre. | Arrive. 8t. Louis Express. 8.45 a. m. 8.45 p. m.
8t. Louis Fast Line. 9.20 p. m. 8.25 p. m.
Cairo A New Orleans Ex. 9.20 p. m. 8.45 p. m.
Cairo A New Orleans Ex. 9.20 p. m. 8.45 p. m.
Springfleut, Feorts & Keckuk Ex. 8.45 a. m. 8.45 p. m.
Dubuque & Siour City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 4.30 p. m.
Dubuque & Siour City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 7.30 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passengor. 4.30 p. m. 9.230 a. m.

CHICAG?, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. | Mail and Express. | 7:50 s. m. | 8:50 s. m

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

\*Kr. Sundays. †Kr. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday PITISBURS, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leure, | Arrive,

CHICAGO. ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD. epol, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-als. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Omaha, Leavenw'th Atahison Es "10:15 a. m. " 3:30 p. m. Pero Accommodation. " 5:30 p. m. " 5:30 a. m. Night supposs. 10:30 p. m. 1 6:30 a. m. WANTED.

By a Philadelphia Jobbing, Hosiery, Notions, and White Goods House, a first-class traveling salesman. Must have an established trade and be experienced in the business. Address COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphis, stating full particulars as to amount and location of trade, expe-WINTER RESORT.

WANTED

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NABRAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor, For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., 738 Proadway, N. Y. Steamers sail overy two weeks.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 14. As a whole, the business of the banks has been good during the week just elapsed. Ap-plications for leans have been, though not pressing, numerous enough to give employment to a fair proportion of the su plus funds. The packers have made their arrangements for the sea-son, but the mild weather that has prevailed has interfered with their operations, and most of their funds in the Chicago banks have lain idle. There has been sufficient activity in general business to keep the bank-ontlook cheerful. Their discount line is reported by almost all the institutions to be steadily increasing. Merchants offer fair amounts of commercial paper, which are very readily dis-

counted if good.

The prolonged and agreeable fa'll weather has held back the trade in winter clothing and heavy dry goods, boots and shoes, and has also checked the operations of the packers. The change to cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather in the middle of the week gave an except the cold weather the cold wea

cold weather in the middle of the week gave an immediate stimulus to all this business.

One immediate result of the change was the movement of hogs to the city for the packers, and a consequent flow of currency to the country. This double movement is expected to reach large proportions during the coming week. It has depressed the rate of New York exthange from the opening quotation of 50@750 premium to an equal discount for \$1.000 between banks, the rate at which this week closed. Shipments of currency from New York Westwill probably be seen next week. The packers have as get drawn little or no Eastern exchange against shipments of provisions to New York. Many of the country banks have thrown exchange on the market by drawing against their deposits in New York.

thange on the market by drawing against their teposits in New York.

There has been little borrowing of the banks by the Board of Trade men this week. The difference between cash wheat and wheat for Desember delivery is only about 1 cent a bushel,—not enough to pay for more than storage.

Rates of discount remain 10 per cent to customers who borrow all the year round: other independent borrowers with good securities can readily obtain concessions of 2 or 3 per cent from the nominal rate. Street rates are 8@18 per tent; real estate loans on 9@10 per cent.

The clearings for the week-are \$2.5.827,742.20; and the balances \$2.229.254.96; for the same week last year the corresponding figures are \$16,516,154.28 and \$1,551,629.44.

American securities areach.

The amount of foreign subscriptions within the past year, as well at London as on the Continent, to American securities is speedily lessening. Not \$1 was called up in London last month on account of such subscriptions of capital, although about \$8.800.000 per month has been as

ing. Not \$1 was called up in London last month on account of such subscriptions of capital, although about \$8,000,000 per month has been so paid up for some years past. This month. November, also, the amount is exceptionally light. The sum of \$1,425,000 was payable on she 2d inst. on account of subterptions to the Iowa Pacific Railroad first-mortgage bonds, and \$2,500,000 on the 3d inst., on account of a 50 per cent call on subscriptions to the 6 per cent general mortgage of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. These sums, aggregating \$3,925,000, represent about all the resources for drawing finance-bills during this month. This absence of new corporate loans, together with the return of securities from Europe, are among the chief causes of the exceptional strength in our foreign exchanges.

At the recent conference between the Governor not Treasurer of Virginia and the holders of the code of that State, at Richmond, on Tuesday and Treasurer of Virginia and the holders of the bonds of that State, at Richmond, on Tuesday last, the opinion was expressed that, notwithstanding the reduced and impoverished condition of Virginia, taxation sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the State Covernment, i. per cent interest per annum on her funded and two-thirds of the unfunded debt, can be levied without serious inconvenience to the people of the State. This, it is believed, can be effected by legislation providing for the prompt payment of 4 per cent interest, as it falls due, at points accessible and convenient to the bondholders. This will result in returing 75 or 80 per cent of the tax-receivable coupons on the payment of the 4 per cent interest, and that only the coupons from the bonds held in Virginia will be used in payment of taxes. The direction of the Vermont Ceutral Raitroad, defaulted payment of bonds and interest since 1864, are about to foreclose. In 1867 the labilities which had precedence to the first-mortgage bonds which had precedence to the first-mortgage bonds where \$3,500,000. Between 1867 and 1872 Receivers had uncreased the liabilities which were regarded by them as having prior claim to the first-mortgage bonds to the sum of about \$7,000,000. The first-mortgage bondholders now propose to obtain foreclosure of this mortgage, which can only be done by applying to the Legislature of Vermont for an act of incorporation. A committee of bondholders has been appointed to pursue the matter.

BONDS AND GOLD		
Preston, Kean & Co. furnish	this s	ummar
for the week ending Nov. 14, 18		
Ciosing.		Highes
U. S. 6s. 1881	118%	119
U. S. 5-20s, 186211134	110%	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864113%	113 %	. 114
D. S. 5-20s, 1865,	114%	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Jan. & July11814	116%	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1867118%	117%	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1868118%	11736	118
U. S. 10-4081131	112%	
U. S. 5s, 1881112		
U. S. currency 6s		
Gold	140%	110

U. S. 5s, 1881112	11134	112
U. S. currency 6s		118%
Gold110		110 %
Sterling, sixty days 486	¥ 485 ¥	48614
Sterling, sight	489	490
FOREIGN EXCH		
H. J. Christoph & Co.,	bankers, 75	Bouth
Clark street, quote foreign e	xchange:	
	Sixty days.	Staht.
London	486 14	490
Paris		5111/
Hamburg and Bremen		964
Berlin	7136	723
Frankfort	40%	41:2
Holtand	41	41 :
Denmark		55%
Sweden		27 %
Norway		110%
Cable transfers:		/9

boo Toledo, Wabash & Western, and 11,000 Onto a Mississippi.
Gold stronger, opening at 110%, and closing 110%. Carrying rates, 1, 11%, and flat.
Sterling firm at 486@489% for long and short.
The stock market opened at a slight decline from the closing quotations of yesterday, the weakest stock on the list being Union Pacific.
Later the whole market became strong, and prices advanced % to 11%, the latter being in Northwestern, the next strongest stock being Wabash.

Northwestern, the next strongest stock being Wabash.

During the afternoon there was some slight reaction on realization, but a favoraole bank statement caused the whole market to close firm Union Pacific declined to 34% on a dispatch from Boston that the Solicitor of the Treasury had made a demand for the payment of 5 per cent of the net earnings of the Company from November, 1869, to October, 1874, but recovered later to 35% on a dispatch from Boston that the officials of the Company state 5 per cent on the net earnings shall be paid after the road is completed. The officers of the road further state that the Solicitor's claim will not stand in law from the fact that the Government Commission that the fact that the Government Commission the fact that the Government Commission that we have their report until October, 1874, and hence the road was not completed in the eye of the law until this Commission declared it so.

THE WEEKLY RANK-STATEMENT

crease, \$13,400 : deposit	400; legal-tenders, in- s, increase, \$3,240,300; \$250,400; reserve, in-
GOVERNME	NT BONDS.
Coupons, 81 1194	Coupons, 167118%
Coupons, 62	
Coupons, '64 1132	Coupons, '68
Coupons, 65. 115.	10 40a
Coupons, new117%	Currency fo
STATE	BONDS.
Missouris94 %	Virginias, old36
Tennesseys, old 77	N. Carolinas, old30%
Tennessees, new76	N. Carolinas, new14%
Virgintas, new37	
STO	DES
Canton 60%	St. Paul 351/4
Western Union Tel 80%	St. Paul pfd 55
Qricksiiver 32	Wabash 32
Adams Express 119	Wabash pfd 40
Wells, Fargo 80	Ft. Wayne 9314
American Express 6414	Terre Haute 6
U. S. Express 62%	Terre Haute pfd 32
Du 10 - Mark 45 1/	Object to Aller

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in Chi-

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS,	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	6,641	7,737	6.736	
Wheat, bu	56,520	78,310	114,380	111,347
Corn, bu	39,935	50,883	42,242	
Oats, bu	15,040	33,136	13,849	
Rye, bu	2,040	4,320	325	
Barley, bu	10,370	10.498	7,143	6,614
Grass seed, lbs.	72.030	45,000	23,000	28,761
Fiax seed, lbs	66,700	112,220		
Broom-corn, lbs	78,000	5,250	101,391	
Curedmeats, ths		128,890	907,191	1,358,992
Beef, bris		150	346	490
Pork, bris	625	72	1,555	1,836
Lard, ths	20,700	34,400	220,955	409,430
Tallow, lbs	15,040	11,280		
Butter, ibs	53,260	87,810	83,010	63,092
Dres'd hogs, No	34	37		
Live hogs, No	33,063		11,070	5,684
Cattle, No	2,533	1,129-	1,529	654
Sheep, No	1,687	1,198	819	
Hides, Bs	346,171	63,945	464,714	209,446
Highwines, brls	347	155	445	326
Wool, Ibs	116,110	36,200	97,503	76,000
Potatoes, bu	14,646	4,759	2,143	3,570
Lumber, ft	5,955,000	1,984.000		1,363,000
Shingles, ft	818.000	720,000	1,390,000	793,000
Lath, No	1,264,000	20,000	125,250	54,000
Salt, bris	2,575	12,629	1,835	1,823

Also the following, without comparisons	:
Received. S.	
Poultry, 1bs 9,354	1,470
Poultry, coops 221	
Game, pkgs 114	****
Eggs, pkgs 734	464
Cheese, bxs	407
Dried fruits, lbs	
Green apples, bris 3,275	1,532
Beans, bu 588	
Hav. tons 160	70
Hops, tbs	****
Fish, pkgs	*
Withdrawn from store Friday for city	con-

sumption: 1,068 bu wheat, 818 bu corn, 1,921 bu oats.1,693 bu rye, 5,186 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into

store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 4 cars No. 1 spring wheat, 79 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected do (107 wheat); 7 cars high mixed corn, 29 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 do, 43 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade do (84 corn, of which 30 are old); 14 cars No. 2 cats, 4 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 rye; 17 cars No. 2 rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 rye; 17 cars no. 2 rye; 18 cars no. 2 rye; 1

1,229 bu rye, 9,388 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point dur ing the past week, and for the corresponding

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 7,	Nov. 15,
Receipts-	1874.	1874.	1873.
flour, brls	44,197	41,922	48,770
Wheat, bu	329,390	384,000	595,110
Jorn, bu	235,757	165,500	392,068
Oats, bu	131,089	173,197	210.253
tye, bu	9,576	12,807	14,247
Barley, bu	102,462	144,814	95,598
ive hogs, No	157,621	122,190	107,956
Skipments-		15,296	7,985
Flour, bris	47,804	29,814	48.950
Wheat, bu	599,593	596,044	515,001
Jorn, bu	517,259	540,502	994,131
Dats, bu	200,029	233,428	277,114
Rye, bu	2.477	3,546	9,951
Barley, bu	118,849	92,123	86,167
Live bogs, No	49 075	63,836	23,780
Cattle, No	8.185	- 8,823	2,903

and 127,129 bu corn.
Rates of marine insurance will be advanced

again after to-day, as follows. The rate per \$100 being:

1	Baturday.	Monda
1	To Buffalo\$2.40	\$3.0)
1	To Oswego 3,00	3.75
1	To Ogdensburg 3.20	4.00
	To Montreal 4.15	5.15
	A petition to lengthen the time of tre	ding on
	'Change was circulated to-day, and receive	

few good lard hogs are now coming in. The yield of pork and lard promises to be relatively small. To-day mess pork was about 25c higher on options; lard 15@20c per 100 ibs higher, and meats fully \( \frac{1}{2}c\) ger ib higher, some descriptions being held \( \frac{1}{2}c\) above yesterday's figures. The market clused at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$18.20@18.25; do seller November, nominal; do, seller the year, \$18.50@18.15; do, seller January and February, \$18.50; do, seller February, \$18.50@18.57\( \frac{1}{2}c\) do, seller fabruary, \$18.85@18.57\( \frac{1}{2}c\); do, seller January and February, \$15.50\( \frac{1}{2}c\), \$0.00\( \frac{1}{2}c\), \$10.00\( \frac{1}{2}

smail. To-day mess pork was about 22c higher on options; lard 15@20c per 100 bis higher, some descriptions being held \$c above yesterday's ficures. The market closed at the object of the procest Mess pork, case; do, seller the vear, the procest Mess pork, case; do, seller the vear, \$15.10@18.15; do, seller January and February, \$13.50; do, seller February, \$13.50; do seller January and February, \$13.50; do, seller February, \$13.50; do, seller Harch, \$19.00@19.12½; prime mess, \$115.75@16.00; and extra prime, \$13.50; do, seller the vear, \$12.10@18.15; do, seller February, \$12.85@18.37½; do, seller March, \$19.00@19.12½; prime mess, \$115.75@16.00; and extra prime, \$13.50; do, seller the vear, \$12.40; do, seller February, \$12.87½; do, seller March, \$13.09; about, \$1

	1874.	1873.
Chicago	.146,429	169,920
Cincinnati	. 29,179	40,000
Milwaukee	95,000	30,000
Indianapolis	, 31,400	35,000
Des Moipes	10,000	******
Keokuk		
Peoria		2,000
Sabula, Ia		3,000
The Commercial Report	gives the	follow-
ing as the shipments of		

Green hams shipped for the week 9,715 pieces, against 17,385 pieces the corresponding week last year; since Nov. 1, 1874, 21,289 pieces, against 32,740 pieces the same time the large all cut meats, except shoulders and S. P.

Flour was rather more active, the anticipated Flour was rather more active, the anticipated rise in freights on Monday causing a moderate shipping demand, in addition to the usual inquiry by the local trade. Prices were well maintained, as wheat was stroger, but the market can scarcely be quoted higher. Bran was quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 400 bris spring extras (Minn.) at \$5.00; 100 bris do at \$4.55; 200 bris do at \$4.50; 100 bris do at \$4.55; 200 bris do at \$4.50; 200 bris do at \$4.00; 2.200 bris do on private terms; 100 bris rve at \$5.00; 25 bris do on private terms; 100 bris do at \$6.00; 75 bris on private terms. Total, 3.125 bris. Also 20 tons bran at \$15.50, on track; 10 tons shorts at \$16.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

was the closing range of prices:
Choice to favorite winters. \$ 5.75@ 6.25
Common to good do. 5.00@ 5.50
Choice spring extras. 4.60 @ 5.00
Pair shipping do. 4.25 # 4.50
Patent spring extras. 6.30@ 9.01
Sauerines. 3.00@ 9.07
Rye flour. 5.00@ 5.25
Buckwheat flour. 6.00@ 6.25
Bran, was active and strong, averaging 2c
Wheat was active and strong, averaging 2c
Light-fithan ou Friday. For a wonder Liverpool

'Change was circulated to-day, and received a few signatures. Another petition, to let the hours remain as they now are during the winter, was numerously signed. The present hours are 10 to 3 on Saturdays, and 10 to 4 on other days.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger to-day, under a very good demand in most departments, which was born of more encouraging advices to holders, the dispatches from other points being strong. The weather was raw, and threatened snow, which, while it favored packing, did not angur well for a long continuance of the reason of navigation. The advance in the rate of marine insurance next restricted to insurance may never a signature. Wheat was active and strong, averaging 2c higher than on Friday. For a wonder Liverpool was reported "buoyant" on some descriptions, and strong on all, the bears there having evidently wavered under the small receits at the prices they have offered, and the prospect of interest they have offered, and the prospect of the small receits at the prospect of the small receits at the prospect of the small receits at the prospect of the small receits at

room touter founds and strong.

The strong lacking, did not suppre well for a long continuance of the eason of awigation. The divasce in the rate of marine insurance near the state of marine insurance near the state of marine insurance near the state of the react was the subject of the table to increase the shipping movement to day, but failed to make it store as it usually is at the time of the year. A fair number of orders were placed by local retailers,—who have recently been doing a satisfactory business—and sates to country merchants to a respectable aggregate were also accomplished at about steady prices.

The grossy maket was quick, with no appreciation of a reaction after all, sessing that the decilien. Siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, spices, rice, and coffees are working easy. In the decilien, siruss, moisses, and the spices of the spices of

The New York Bulletin says of the above figures:

It is to be hoped that this presentation of the English grain situation will not fait of the attention to which it is entitled at the hands of our Granger friends, who are acting upon the assumption that there is a better market for their wheat shroad in the future than at the present. They may be right in tastir conjecture, because there is up forecasting to an assolute creatinty the future of anything; but from present indications, one cannot realst the conviction that the hoarding of grain must be attended by risks which the farmers must be bold indeed to accept.

To this we reply, as we have already replied to the charge made by certain Eastern journals, that "the farmers are holding back." The farmers have sent their wheat to market fully as fast as they could find a market for it. Buyers in Great Britain, in New York, and in Chicago, have fought shy of the wheat, and the farmers were obliged to forward less freely than usual for want of buyers. The farmers have shown themselves not only willing but anxious to sell their wheat, and certainly used no advice to that effect, whether such advice be well meant or otherwise.

FROVISIONS.
Eggleston, Henness & Co., of this city write Eggleston, Henness & Co., of this city write as follows:

The home consumption is drawing upon the new product immediately on opening of the season, and the outlook for at least a month is favorable for quick sale at full prices. With advent of the colder w ather since the 10th receipts of hogs have increased, and their quality, though considerably below the average at this time last year, is improving, the demand from packers and shippers has been more urgent, and prices since the 9th have steadily advanced. Whether the foreign demand—yet in abeyance but bound to comewill equal last year's, will, in our judgment, depend on the tendency of values, which now already are fully one-third above the average of last season's. The improved condition of the working classes in Europe since 1811 has, it is true, given vaster dimensions to export of our hog product, but it was the low price during last three seasons which stimulated the enlarged consumption. However, it is evident that, although exports fell off last year, capital took hold of the bulk of stocks later in the season, torced prices higher, the stocks were nevertheless exhausted. Opening of new channels of trade, greater worldliness of the colored race South, and the enlarged home consumption under the natural augment of population, must to some extent account for this result. The South has for some months past drawn liberally upon summer-cured meats, and will be a steady buyer throughout this season, the only drawback new being the less remunerative market price of her cotton.

COAL PRODUCTION.

An interesting statistical table was recently submitted to the French Society for the Advancement of Science, showing the progressive stages of coal production in the six leading industrial countries of the world. We make the following abstract (the figures used represent millions of tools):

The United States is the only one of these countries which has vast resources of coal still undeveloped, and, indeed, unknown. Our production, even as compared with that of other countries, gives but hittle indication of our productive capacity.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in good demand, and 100 mg/molt seler January. Corn was quiet at 74½ @74½ c for the month, and 72½ c seller the year. Oats were quiet and a shade easier, closing at 49½ c for the month, and 49c for the year.

# CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.
ALCOHOL—Advanced again in sympathy with high-rines. Outstale at \$1,98@2.00.

remains quiet. No. 1 whitefish, M-bri. \$5,25@5.35;
No. 2 do, \$5,15a\_2.25; No. 1 trout, \$4,75@5.00;
No. 2 do, \$5,15a\_2.25; No. 1 trout, \$4,75@5.00;
No. 1 shore mackerel, new, M-bri. \$10,00@10.25;
No. 1 shore mackerel, new, M-bri. \$10,00@10.25;
No. 1 shore hits, \$2,00@2.20; bank codish, \$0,25@6.50; I fami y mackers, M-bri. \$3,00@4.25;
No. 1 shore hits, \$2,00@2.20; bank codish, \$0,25@6.50; No. 1 shore hits, \$2,00@2.20; bank codish, \$0,25@6.50; No. 1 shore hits, \$2,00@2.20; bank codish, \$0,25@6.50; do, M-bri. \$4,00@4.25; Columbia Biver salmon, \$4,5cl. \$2,00.5cl. bri. \$4,00@4.25; and supply, and, as the to-ks are steadily sugmanding, an easy feeling is prev lost. Round lots may be bought at M@0 below the prices current a week ago. Peaches, cherries, and berries are in moderate supply, and are firmly beld. In foreign fruits there is a free movement, at firm rates. Nuts are meeting with more inquiry, at uncassned prices. We quote: Fourston—bates, 94.62.10c; ign. drums.new.196.20c; igs. layers, new, \$2,90.62.0c; Turkish prunes, old 11½.62.12c; do new, 116.11½.62; French grunes, new, \$3,00.30.60; do, old. \$2,00.30.0c; fass. layers, new, \$2,00.20.0c; interns, 10,00.0c; i gars being the only quotable change noted within the past four or five days. Following are the current rates:

Bi-Carr. Sona-767%c.
COFFEES-Moona, 35%36c; O. G. Jiva, 39%36c; Java, No. 2, 29%30c; choice plantation Ceylon, 24%34gc; prime Rio, 23%234gc; good do, 21%622c; common do, 20% 620%c; rosating do, 18%612c; common do, 20% 620%c; costa Rica fancy, 23%24c; do prime, 23%33gc; Marsaulto, 21% 6343gc; stearing, full weight, 15%613gc; stearing, full weight, 15%613gc; to 18%612c; carolina, 8%35gc; Louisiana, 7%7%c.
SUGARS-Patent cut loaf, 11%611%c; crushed and powdered, 11%611%c; granulated, 11%611%; A, standard, 10%610%c; do No. 2, 10%610gc; B, 10%610gc; prime do, 9%63%c; choice molasses sugar, 9%609%c; fair do, 8%63%c; choice molasses sugar, 9%609%c; fair do, 8%63%c; common do, 8%63%c; choice molasses sugar, 9%609%c; fair do, 9%96%c; common do, 8%63%c; common do; 8%63%c; common molasses, choice, 55660c; common molasses, choice STARCH—Silver gloss, 9% (310c; common, 8@10c; STARCH—Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@10c; pure, 5%@8c.

HAY—The demand continues fair and the market firm. An increase in the receipts of prairie was reported. Following are the quotations, the outside being for hay free on board, and the inside for same on track; Timothy, prime, \$17.00&17.50; No. 1 do, \$11.600@16.50; No. 2 do, \$15.00@15.50; mixed, \$13.00@16.00; choice upland prairie, \$19.50 &13.00; No. 1 do, \$11.50@12.00; No. 2, or stough, \$9.50@10.00. Loose New, on Wasser, \$10.00.

11DES—Were steady under a fair inquiry from tamers and shippers. Quotations are: Green city butchers! 7%0; green cured, light, 9%c; heavy do, \$%c; part cured, 7%@8c; green calt, 15c; veal, 18c; dry fint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, kip, 14@15c; dry fint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, kip, 14% do; dramaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 par cent off; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per in, 400.45c. MOC 450.
HOPS—Were quiet, but firmly held at 38@400 cash
for prime, and 35@35c for medium grades. Most of
the sales are made on time. Browers are buying from
hand to mouth.
IRON AND STEEL—Following are the quotations: 

this stage of the season. Orders are numerous enough, but the amounts called for are usually small, buyers seeming content to order from hand to mouth, instead of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of including in a single order a whole season state of the state o

Prug — Natural leaf, 80a85c; half bright, 65a70c; black, sound, 60a65c; common black, 44a47c.

Smoking — Good to choice, 33a35c; medium, 31a

Size; common, 27a30c.

WOOD—Bariness is dull at former prices. The chaspness of soft cost tends to keep down the price of wood. We quote: Beech, \$7 0): maple, \$5.00; hick-tory, \$9.00; slabs, \$6.50—delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. The market is firm, and some deaters hold fleece wools above quotations:

Good to prime tub-washed.

55a5c

Foor to good tub-washed.

55a5c

Fine and nectum washed fleece.

\$6a6c

Medium and coarse unwashed.

\$0a35c

Fine and and coarse unwashed.

\$0a35c

Fine unwashed

\$0a35c

Tube for the price of THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS. CHICAGO.

SATURDAT EVENTSO, NOV. 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows: Hers. 16,348 25,055 38,830 25,076 33,063 27,000 .15,447 170,859 .15,744 114,016 .14,682 87,577 .22,475 69,865 7,724 5,404 6,236 7,4 8 Total 4 weeks..... Cattle, Hogs. Sheep. . 757,319 3,283,635 274,665 . 609,658 3,231,787 265,980 . 67,664 1,853 8,685 Received this year
To same date last year
Received more this year
Shipments were as follows: 1,276 819

Crescent 10 Great Falls M
Prescott X L 10 Great Falls M
Indian Orchard, AA 10 Great Falls J
Indian Orchard, EE 9 N Nevada A
Indian Orchard, NN 85 Portamouth P
Indian Orchard, BH 78 Monawa Merrimac F. Pink .... 10 % Sige Middle Naumkeag satteens ... 12 c Amoskea Pemberton ... ... 11 ladian 0 Androscoggin ... ... 114 Canoe ... Lonsdale cambric. 17 c Blackstone, Al Meye York Mills. 17 Hope. ... Cabet. Warnsutts. 17 Davol. 15 Pride of the West. 17 Hallowell, Q. Langlen, GB. 16 Newmarket. C. ... 18 Davol. 18 Davol. 18 Davol. 18 Davol. 19 Newmarket. C. ... 18 Davol. 19 Newmarket. C. ... 18 Davol. 18 18 Davol Newmarket, C. Newmarket, H.

DENIMS.
20 c Pearl River
21 Nelson, FKL.
21 Curtis
30 Warren, AXA
38 Warren, BB
Warren, CG
Uncasville, UGA
Warregah
H. ymaker.
Boston

Hail & Manning's ... 35

CARPETINOS.

Bright's \$1.25 Higgins \$9.9561.90
Crosisy's ... 1.35 Rox ury ... 1.39
Hartford, extra ... 1.42 Lowell extra ... 1.18
Smith's tapestry ... 1.25 Lowell extra ... 1.18
Hartford extra ... 1.10 Lowell extra ... 1.18
Hartford extra ... 1.10 Lowell extra ... 1.18
Hartford extra ... 1.10 Lowell extra ... 1.18
Hartford med ... 95 Common wool ... 83
Beigrade ... 95 Common wool ... 83
Common plain ... 22 (22 c Twilled and ex pl'n ... 36
Matting.
English coco, best ... 85 c Colina matting 4-4

English cocca, best. 85 Colina matting 44 ... 30

American best. ... 75 Colina matting 44 ... 30

American best. ... 75 Colina matting 64 ... 40

Red and wh. ch'k 44 ... 40

Red and wh. ch'k 54 ... 85

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET. SATURDAY EVENDO, Nov. 14.
About 8 cargoes were on the market, and they were sold in the forenoon. Prices were unchanged, ran ing about as follows: Good to choice mill-un beards and strips, \$1.006 flc.(0; common in b. 5.05631.0); piece stuff, \$9.25690.00; changles, \$2.65623.00; lath, \$1.75.
A fair number of or lers were received and placed at the current quotations. The market is steady, and very firm for 16-foot fencing, owing to its stancity.

QUOTATIONS.

First clear. \$50.00 \$62.00

Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together. 33.00 G40.00 Cle r siding, 1st and 2d together. 20.00 G41.00 First com non siding. 18.00 G41.00 First com non siding. 18.00 G41.00 Flooring, first common dressed. 21.00 G30.00 Flooring, second common dressed. 25.00 G30.00 Flooring, third common dressed. 27.00 G30.00 Flooring third common dressed. 27.00 G30.00 first common dressed. 25.00 G30.00 Inches and upward. 25.00 G30.00 G30.00

inches and upward. \$3.00 (94.00)

B w gon-box boards. \$2.00 (95.00)

A stock boards. \$2.00 (95.00)

B stock boards. \$2.00 (95.00)

B stock boards. \$2.00 (95.00)

G sto k boards. \$2.00 (95.00)

Fencing (16 fc.); outside price tor dr. \$1.00 (91.3)

Common boards, outside for dry. \$11.00 (91.3)

Joist scanding, fencing, timber, \$15 ft. \$40.00

Joist scanding, fencing, timber, \$15 ft. \$40.00

Joist and reanting, \$18 to 94 feet. \$12.00 (91.3)

Pickets, \$2.00 (91.3)

Pickets, \$2.00 (91.3)

Cedar posts, split. \$10.00 (91.3)

Cedar posts, split. \$10.00 (91.3)

Cedar posts, split. \$10.00 (91.3)

Lath. \$2.00 (91.3)

No. I sawed shingles. \$1.00 (93.3)

Shingles on track (A). \$2.73 (9.3)

Shingles on track (A). \$2.73 (9.3)

Proposals for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.

Pest-Office, St. Louis, Mo.

United Status Custom-House and
Post-Office of Superinfondent, Nov. 18, 184.

Scaled Proposa and 11 of the Superinfondent, Nov. 18, 184.

Superinfondent and 11 of the 18 of the Online of Superinfondent, Nov. 18, 184.

Superinfondent and 11 of the 18 of the 18 of the Online of the Superinfondent, Nov. 18, 184.

Superinfondent and 11 of the 18 of the 18 of the Online of the Superinfondent in the Mrough, and Cast-fron Worst, comprising 12.

Roiled-fron Beams of Basement and First Floors, and the Deawings, does be Basement, and First Floors, and the Deawings, does be because of the Deawings, Superinfordent in the Nonediale.

Copies of the Deawings, Specifications, and Schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scandiding required by the solutions manual free of the All scandiding required by the solutions manual from the work in place will be furnished by the solutions manual free working the superinformation of the Copies of the C

Beams of First Floor within four mounts from sergenced by the Superintendent and the program of the work.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting to present the mount of the current.

All bits must be accompanied by penal bond, of we responsible persons, in the sum of T garty first Thomas Doulars (25), 600; that the bids of T garty first Thomas in the control of the third bids of the series of the Bulled States Jodga, they of the United States Court, or the District wherein the bidder resides.

The Department resorres the right to reject any rathing the series of the

DRAGOLIN

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111 & 112 Labe St. Chicago.

THE PULPI Modern Christianity in Pathos.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on esting Topic,

Robert Collyer on the Money. How Mammon May Be

God. Sumner Ellis on the a Good Life

MODERN CHRISTIANIT Prof. Swing's Scrmen Yes

Prof. Swing presched yester ing as his text:

Josus wapt.—John. xi., 35.

This least of all verses in the This least of all verses in the suggest to your thought, t times, new places, new custon times, new places, new customs to be moving away from the and veeping spirit, and taking the halls of discussion, or in the ophy. Busy in gathering up doctrines of Jesus, we all see that He wept, that great wave in His heart. In its discrimina great task of suffing truth fro has, pernaps, been compet the emotional side of its and, against the charge of ne tiful and useful side, it may w and, against the charge of they five and useful side, it may we ence and pressure of other relicions overlooked the tears of Cit did so because it was so de His phi osciphy. In all our resthoughts too, let us not fix they are thoughts too, let us not fix they are a trained of being only complaining souls; but let the attitude of our age as to relicion,—look not that we may we may learn and may amend.

No age can carry along all the and thanty, and goodness at cannot grasp so large a load, of civilization is rever moved mass, but it is taken to pieces human beings, and, while o carrying along the law or the other crowd is following afar or the sciences, or the frixuries all motion is round in a kind o belongs to the soul, and, as enfastens itself upon only one and hence pursues a narrow age will thus be found pursuin way. While the Bomans love quest, the Greeks loved art; third land was mad over game was pethaps waking up to a ze.

Not only are the works of m carried forward all at once, but there a difficulty in the way of

was pechaps waking into a works of mearried forward at at once, but been a difficulty in the way of works of the intellect and the period being able to obey of another only the heart. Thu and England have sought out a of religion, France and Italy the doctrines, but much for the Christianity. Thus, societ, loving this to day and neg ce, and, to-morrow, being ready to what it once deepised, or desloyed tenderly. No individual first century or the nineteent plete Christianity a where are duly what the times in their pass were able to a preciate Thus it comes to pass that the time was all aglow with fervi while the religion of Scotland full of philosophy and reserve. These generial remarks will illeve that in our own land and seeking or enjoying the whole are charishing an American pfull of egotism over the suppose a universe when we are real full of egotism over the suppose universe when we are real stead of holding a world complabitants of only a small farm. It appears that the thrist and country is full in the study diples, but is quite deficient in itial tenderness. We all gath of Jeaus, but do not pause lot the scene outlined in the text. our age is a thinking, not : But the Christ of the early

bleak wilderness. Such a na ers had never before appeare it ady one will compare the A grims with the America of to fess that work the most studene. But the effect of these hard toil has been certainly to all people; and hence to m come strong in its practical is law and philosophy and most what is the meaning of strenguent? It imperes weakness more spiritual, and the lesseness development of the preciect or decline of the imaton of the Christ who taught sho wept. aho wept.

We have all become asha religion as relates to heaven.
harps, and the blessed con saints here and hereafter. hatps, and the blessed con saints here and hereafter, only as a bundle of wise precading. The perpetual hat has evidently clapped in a win it seems all unfitted for see itical city when it journeys when it sleeps. To be a Christian, imagination that coes the domes of Paradise, the dust of this flat earth a gates and see immostal flo beyond these months and see away from this cemetery of a thought of the seems of the dust of the flat earth a gates and see immostal flo beyond these months and see away from this cemetery of a thought of the seems of the seems of the seems of the seems of the hand touch, an possessors of a religion that the book more than Abridon's rapture.

Third—To these two in labor, we must add a third, in the other two combined. The septical and mathematical, we could not enumerate her them all, our age realizes every day horizon, and sits don't fathers advanced in full is not so much a reasity as grave is not a gateway at all fhousands and teus of thoughour hair and see. As for the results are the seems of the seems of the seems of the determination wait and see. As for the results are seemed and see. As for the results are seemed as the seems of the

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THUMAS WALSH,
Superintendent. DICAL CARDS.

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Dr. Kean,

II CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
personally or by mail, true of charge,
errous diseases. DK. J. Khi Aff is two
acting who warrants ourse or no pay.m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12. SCALES.

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THE PULPIT. Modern Christianity Wanting in Pathos.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on This Interesting Topic. Robert Collyer on the Right Use of

How Mammon May Be Made to Praise God.

Money.

summer Ellis on the Power of a Good Life.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY WANTING

Prof. Sping Scrmon Yesterday at the Prof. Sping peached yesterday morning, tak-

ing as his test:
low will before me a theme which I have long desired to
before me a theme which I have long desired to before me street to your thought,—that our current corresponding is wanting in pathos. Led by new Constantly is wanting in pathos. Led by new times, new places, new customs, religion seems to be moving away from the loving, rejoicing, and vectors spirit, and taking up its abode in the tails of discussion, or in the porch of philosophy. Busy in gathering up the morals and doctrines of Jesus, we all seem willing to forget that He wept, that great waves of sorrow rolled in His heart. In its discriminating work, in its great task of sifting truth from error, our age has pernaps, been compelled to negfect the emotional side of its own religion; and, against the charge of neglecting this beau-tiful and useful side, it may well plead the presfind and dectin and of other religious duties. If the soverhooked the tears of Christ, it feels that it did so because it was so deeply engaged over the phi sorphy. In all our remarks to day, and had been been a superior of the state of the superior thoughts too, let us not find fault with our times, and, instead of being students, become cally complaining souls; but let us simply look at the stutude of our age as to the pathetic in religion,—look not that we may scold, but that

stig situide of our age as to the periodic religion, look not that we may scold, but that we may learn and may amend.

No age can carry along all the forms of truth, and traiting, and goodness at once. Its arms cannot grasp so large a load. The great world of williarion is rever moved forward in one mass but it is taken to pieces by the wandering humst beings, and, while one generation is carrying along the law or the agriculture, another cowd is following afar on with the arts, or the sciences, or the futuries. The spring of all motion is found in a kind of enthusiasm that belongs to the soul, and, as enthusiasm always fastens itself upon only one object at a time, and hence pursues a narrow path, any given age will thus be found pursuing its own narrow way. While the Bomans loved law and conquest, the Greeks loved art; and, while some third land was mad over games, a fourth land was pethasp waking up to a zeal in religion.

Not only are the works of man too great to be carried forward an at once, but there has always the carried forward an at once, but there has always

Not only are the works of man too great to be carried forward all at once, but there has always been a difficulty in the say of nations as to the works of the intellect and the sentiment; one period being able to obey only the intellect, another only the heart. Thus, while Germany and England have sought out and loved doctrines of religion, France and Italy have cared less for the doctrines, but much for the emotional part of Christianity. Thus, society is a partial actor, loving this to day and newtoo just or hadjug that loving this to day and negree ing or having that, and, no morrow, being ready to change, and love what it once deepused, or despise what it had loved tenderly. No individual, rising up in the first century or the nineteenth, finds the compiec Christianty a where around him, but finds only what the times in their partiality and weak-ass were able to appropriate and appropriate. Thus is omes to pass that the religion of Pales-tine was all aglow with fervor and sentiment, while the relation of Scotland has always been fulled obligations of Scotland has always been

our age is a thinking, not a weeping, Christ. But the Christ of the early Church was the Jess that wept. Hence all the old galleries are full of the pictures of Christ as crowned with thems or as weeping in the garden, or as being placed in the tomb. It is to be housed that so pessent or future age will return to the whole gloom and melancholy of some of the past catanes, but it is also to be housed that no time, present or future, will get away from that quantity and quality of melancholy and sorrow that actually belongs to human life and religion. Unhappy day when the weeping and dying Christ shall case to be impressive, and nothing shall remain but Christ as a divine philosopher!

There are several reasons why it might have

Unhappy as when the weeping and dying Christ chall cease to be impressive, and nothing shall remain but Christ as a divine philosopher!

There are several reasons why it might have been solitopiated of our age that it would become cold and mental in religion rather than tender and tearful megintual.

First—The race that first came to this land was race of brain rather than of heart. The society and santiment, but of intellect. The noment you peas the northern confines of Italy and france you begin to move away from emodion, and toward the thinking faculties; and our acceptors, coming from the northern parallels, brought with them plenty of intellect, life and power, out not much emotion. They brought a deluge of lars and documes—laws that regulated every motion of the body, and each event of life—laws about funday and inouday—laws about food and drink, courtship and marriage, and about the lunguage to be used, and even about the hour of rating at night. And next to this deluge of lars came the great flood of church docurines—a flood not clear, but wide and deep.

Scond—Next to this bad beginning came the influence of absorbing practical affairs. We became a pation of most slavish workmen. There has no rest for anybody, for a nation was it is saved out of a savage wildences, and homes and comforts had to be formed out of a bear wilderness. Such a nation of actual toilms with the America of to-day, he will contest that work the most stupendous has been one single in the meaning of strength in this department. But the effect of these two centuries of hard toil has been certainly to make us a practical people; and hence to make Christianity become arong in its practical side, strong in its law and philosophy and most real ideas. But that is the meaning of strength in this department of the practical implies a legical or decline of the imagination, an axaltation of the circum and to crowps, and religious as relates to heaven, and to crowps, and

We have all become ashamed of so much of religion as relates to heaven, and to crowns, and the here and the blessed companionship of the ainte here and hereafter, and are proud of it only as hundle of wise presents and vague exsame, and the blessed companionship of the anuts here and hereafter, and are proud of it sails as bundle of wise precepts and vague execution. The perpetual hard work of our land he evidently clipped tine wings of its fancy, and it seems all unfitted for seeing Abraham's mystical city when it journeys, or Jacob's vision when it sleeps. To be a true symmetrical castian, imagination that can look bevond, and tes its domes of Paradise, that can rise above its dust of this flat earth and look over pearly sales and see immoital flowers, that can live beyond these months and see unnumbered years away from this cemetery of the dead,—this immension is needed more than one needs the forms and history of a thousand dogmas. But its long, toiling, practical years of our land have burned against all things which the eye cannot tee or the hand touch, and have left us the possessors of a religion which resembles a cattle book more than Abraham's faith or St. Isha arapiure.

Third—To these two influences, race and also, we must add a third, more powerful than the other two combined. The age has become applical and mathematical. For reasons which we could not cumerate here, even if we know than all, our age realizes little beyond our cast day horizon, and sits down in doubt where our fathers advanced in full assurance. Heaven a was much a reality as a possibility. The two in the determination that they will only use and see. As for the present, they know

nothing of the unseen word, and they can only fold their arms and wait. This cloud of distrust is enw.a.ping the young and old, and, whether it comes from an extreme science which tries to construct a universe without a God, or comes from an extreme theology which constructs a universe by means of a dishonorable God, here is the cloud of distrust, an undensable reality. Now the first thing in religion which falls a victim to skeptionsm is, of course, its loss realless visible elements. Its cassurstry, its precepts, its conscience, its faith and love, stand forth in beauty, for they are founded upon the simplest dictates of reason; and hence the Christ stands, so far as file is attached by history and association, to these; but the cross, and the grave, and the resurrection suffer because the evidence beneath those ideas is less questionable. Hence, Christ, as a teacher is loved, but the Jesus who we it falls more and more into shadow. What suffers most in a skeptical age is all that is poetic, pensive, or mysterious; that which is earthly alone flourishes best. From a flower-garden religion falls back into a desert, just as long-drifting sands have made the once rich Palestine a dreary waste.

Under these three influences an original race that brought only intellect, labor that inaugurated the material and pracical, and an era of

Under these three influences an original race that brought only intellect, labor that inaugurated the material and practical, and an era of skep feism which doubts all beyond its feet, religion has lost a great wealth of sentiment and patnos which set forth with it in its morning, and which is inseparable from its greatness. This loss is visible, not only in the lives we see and words we hear to-day, but more visible when we look into the words and lives of the past. The permonent of past ages were larged, wade no to look into the words and lives of the past. The sermons of past ages were largely made up of the pathos of religion. They came short in logical force as our age comes short in affection; but, as for pathos, it was the queen of all the old eloquence. The pulpit orator would describe the cractifixion in all its details; he would invite his audience to see the rude pieces of wood, to watch this soldier run for uails, that one for ropes, that one for the hammer left a little beyond reach, and then would bid them see the victim grasped by rade hands, and laid down, and bound, and nailed to the instrument of torture and death. Traces of this preaching must have been still in the world when some of the oldest of this audience were young, but they oldest of this audience were young, but they have all passed away from the horizon of the

We do not regret that the same kind of pathor We do not regret that the same kind of pathos, so full often of the horrible, has ceased to exist, but what we note is that the whole world of the emotional has sunk and faded too completely, and has made room for a domain of thought neither so beautiful nor any more true. If you will take down the sermons of Isaac Watts you will be surprised at his themes, "The Judgment Day," "The Wicked Soul Surprised in Death," "The Christian Dying in Peace"; these are the style of subjects that delighted and interested the multitude in his day.

The great change that has come, has come not to the pulpit slone, but to the bar and all public eloquence. The words of the bar are almost wholly confined to logical statements of the most formal kind, the pathos and poetry of past

formal kind, the pathos and poetry of past times having been almost wholly eliminated, not times having been almost wholly eliminated, not by the learning of the new generation any more than by its coldness. Neither of these great professions can be held responsible for the change, for they are themselves only the crea-tures of the age, doing what the public demands and what some invisible spirit orders them to do. Emotion can be withdrawn from the bar with less injury or violence than must attend its with-drawal from religiou, for the law depends little upon imagination or sentiment in reality; hence upon imagination or sentiment in reality; hence the era of practical sense and of logic may

the era of practical sense and of logic may actually add to this profession on one side what it steals from another, but not so with religion. Imagination and all the emotional part or the soul is its indispensable ally, and nothing logic can bring to the pulpit or pew will atone for the absence of this chief.

To some minds imagination is known only as a power that fabricates, that furnishes us with talsehoods instead of truth; but, instead of such a mission, the prime office of that faoulty is to help us in the fields that he beyond our feet. It is by imagination the father looks back to his boyhood, and that the youth looks onward to manhood. It was by imagination that Webster was expoled to look to the future of our country

mannood. It was by imagination that webselver was enabled to look to the future of our country and see the last setting sun shining upon a day unrest, and upon States one and inseparable. The astronomer must invoke this power to enable him to see the stars all moving in their orbits, and to see the stars all moving in their orbits, and to realize the greatness of the universe he loves. The logical faculty aloue is the coldest and deadest of all things, and would not make a statesmas, nor even a geologist or an astronomer. How then can Curistiantly escape decline or even ocata in an age woulded to the slate and pencil in business, and to excepticism in Christianity. anity? mity?
But we need no longer delay over the state-

But we need no longer delay over the statement of the case. The case seems clear, and we can only say that it is the misforence of our day that it does not loye the spiritual side of religion. The Unitarian or Broad Church loves the philosophy of Christ, the example of Christ; the liberal orthodox churches love the caronnal doctrines of the Gospel; while the extra orthodox love neither of these things, but deeply love themselves and their dogmas, without regard to quality or quantity; but all of in alike keep away from the poerry, and melancholy, and joy, and pathos of that religion whose teams fell all the way from Jacob to Mary Magdalen. while the religion of Scotland has always been fall of philosophy and reserve.

These gade at erash well prepare us to believe that in our own land and age we are not seeing or employing the whole of religion, but are charishing an American part of it, and are fall of egotism over the supposed possession of a miverse when we are really poor, and, instead of holding a world complete, are the inhabitants of only a small farm.

It appears that the Christianity of our day and country is full in the study and love of principles, but is quite deficient in pathos and spirals that is quite deficient in pathos and spirals the way from Jacob to Mary Magdalen.

Christianity is based upon the seleminties of life, and upon its coming agonies, too. Without the yaid souls of the tene outlined in the text. The Christ of the tene outlined in the text.

The Christianity is based upon the seleminties of life, and upon its coming agonies, too. Without the yaid outlined in the text.

self, that its logic shall not pluck the flower wreaths from the cross; that the coldness of science shall not blind you to the march of death beside us and before us, and deaden the ear to the music sounding beyond the tomb.

to which we never give a second thought. Some years before this, I had been over the ground when it was what you have all seen many a time within a few miles of our city, a tract of land half marsh, half prairie, with here and there a shanty on it, a lot of half-wild children about it, and cattle and a man and woman of the same type, the father and mother of the children. beaten out in their battle with the barsh and evil wilderness, and gradually letting whatever touch of human dienity they might have brought from Ireland or Germany slip out of the habit and purpose of their life. But on this Saturday afternoon, to my wonder, I found everything changed; old things had passed away, all things had become new. Where the wilderness was a few years ago I found a town embowered in summer greenery, the stagnant waters diained away, wide streets planted with maples, cottages and mansions standing each in their own garden, schools, and the embryo of a college; churches far more than enough as yet for the population; a post-office, stores, and a railroad, which made the folks as near neighbors to the whole world as it is possible for any of use to be whole word as it is possible for any of us to be at our particular point of this great earth. And, asking after still more intimate particulars, I found that these people, with hardly an excep-tion, held the title-deeds to their homes, and were paying for them a few dollars at a time; just about as much perhaps as their rept would amount to in the city, together with the overplus of spending to no purpose most of us are

may well believe, I inquired of the friend who went with me how it all came about, and he told me. You know such and such men, ne said, how shrewd they are and wise, and sure to make money when there is any to be made; they saw how this was a good place, for many reasons, for a suburban town. They came out here and bought up the tract at a price which seemed a a suburban town. They came out here and bought up the tract at a price which seemed a fable of good fortune to the original holders, who went away to settle where land is cheap. Then they laid out their town in a really generous way, for real estate men attracted this man there, and that man got a school started, helped to build a church, made interest for a post-office and a station on the railroad, worked all day, and sat up nights to make their venture a great success, and so at last it is what you see; and they will finally make a fortune, for that all the time of course is what they are after, and they will deserve what they make, for in the thing certainly they have shown themselves generous and highminded men, who, by their brains and capital, have made it easier for every one of us to get a home of our own, with all these advantages, than we could have hoped to have, I suppose, in any other way. They have engineered the whole thing, he said, wisely and well, and this is their reward.

reward.

I know of a place again, far away in the heart of Yorkshire, built up within my memory by a man who, when I was a lad, was doing a very small business in wool. He was employing wool-combers, who would do the work in their own homes, and spinning and weaving it in a limited way in a factory not far distant; but after a time it was found he had gone ahead and made money ecough to strike out in a new fash-So he bought land on which he could carry

out his idea, built a great factory of a wonder-ful perfection and beauty, and then gradually

the speciality of destif, and the judgment be yood, without the vision of the myrise souls of start irising to immortality, leaving behind them there is and girefs, Christianity is nothing. The bille is only a compitation of social exhies. But the inome the mind yields to the mysteries is the Bible is only a compitation of social exhies. But the inome the mind yields to the mysteries is a time the proposition of social exhies. But the inome to the mind yields to the mysteries is a time the proposition of the section to our city for a serious in some the mind yield to the mysteries. But the inome to the mind yield to the mysteries is a section of the control of the proposition of the control of the control of the proposition of the control of the control of the proposition of the control of the control of the control of the proposition of the control of the proposition of the control of the control of the control of the proposition of the control of the proposition of the control of the proposition of the control of the control of the proposition of the control of the proposition of the control of the proposition of the control of the control of the proposition of the control of the control of the proposition of

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and limit language and feeling only to the most near and most actual.

It must be that the great Catholic ages gathered whole populations, young and old rich and pror, into their churches, and close to the altars, not by the power of law alone, but by the power of sentiment, which expressed itself not only in raintings and architecture and music, but mal the splenders of the Christ as He lived and old for the good of the Christ as He lived and alone tharms only the world's elect; but the beautiful and pathetic are for all and for the good of all. And our American religion will accomplish its great mission when it shall, by houses of worship built for all, and by a religion of love and a sympathy understood by all, at d by song and friendship felt by all, become, like its Christ, a most wouderful blending of truthland affection, of wisdom and tears.

My friends, frust not your own age implicitly; it is not carrying along the whole of Christianian teaching will let us come to ground the carnot be true, that all this is of His own ordination, makes Humas nervow and intense a bigot in His great wide heavens as any one of the christ, that it is logic shall not pluck the flower was all, or else that when He makes up His jewels of truthland affection, of wisdom and tears.

My friends, frust not your own age implicitly; it is not carrying along the whole of Christianity; it may betray you. See to it, each for himself, that its logic shall not pluck the flower wreaths from the cross; that the coldness of science shall not blind you to the march of death beside us and before us, and deaden the ear to the music sounding beyond the tomb.

THE RIGHT USE OF MONEY.

Sermon by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church.

The Rev. Robert Collyer preached yesterday moining, taking as his text:

Ye cannot serve God and mammon.—Matthew,vi., 24.

I was called not long ago to perform service in the country I had heard of as we hear of a thousand places to which we never give a second thought. Some years before this, I had been over the ground.

go at last into gambling hells and brothels.
About all these things we come to clear conclu-We trace the shame and sin home to those on whose shoulders the government rests, and yet when men prove worse things than any of these when men prove worse things that any of these if their premises are true about the ways which lead to hell and Heaven, they call Him in whose hands are the issues of hie and death the Most Holy as well as the Most High, and inagine they honor Him as we cannot who try to see and to say that He has given the lines of His service a vaster and wider sweep, and that where our reason lails, and our faith and even our revelation, His mercy endursth forever.

in thousands, if you take all these towns together, relieving the appailing pressure toward together, relieving the appailing pressure toward the ceutre by which the life in great cities is kept down to zero, giving the small children a chance that die in July and August in this city, as if the pestilence that walketh in darkness had come; homes where fair morals can maintain their ground and grow to grace and purity, because they are not overshadowed by drinking-saloous and other evil places, and where men are led on to spare and save when they might spend to their hurt, because the prospect is forever before them of that possession the American heart prizes above all others,—a home of your own, and a dooryard. Compare a movement like this with that of the man who packs his dwellings as close as they can stand, hides them in yards and alleys, and crams them from ceilar to garret with human beings, so as to get large routs; lets the drains take care of themselves, cuts down all decences, and with pat gives the standard to get large. and will not give a tusuel of quicklime for the

each to bent on making a fortune, and there may be little difference in the general tenor of their motives outward or inward. Yet these serve God and these Mammon in these two ways because this man is on the side of life, and that of death close in for got, and that of death close in for got, and that of death close is for got, and the other for ways recause this man is on the side of tire, and that of death; one is for good, and the other for evil, for away down in the heart of each an instinct has been allowed to lead this man out to a large, generous, wholesome way of money-making by which all his fellows are uttimately gamers, while the other has followed a narrow and groveing instinct which has resulted just the other way. It is not therefore, a question so other way. It is not, therefore, a question so far between those two men in the line between God and Mammon, which has a tended church regularly, of realed the most powerful experience, or paid most money for the Support of the Gospei, or given most in private charities, or founded a synagogue, or decked an attar. It is a primal question of good and evil reaching far beyond all these things, good as they may be. A few years ago the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey held a vastamount of house property in London, which was found on inquiry to be much of it unfit for human habitation, and some of it rented for the most bideous purposes to which a house can be put, because more money could be made that way than in letting them to wholesome and decent people. far between those two men in the line between yond, without the vision of the myriad souls of earth rising to immortality, leaving behind them their sins and griefs, Christianity is nothing; the Bible is only a compilation of social ethics. But the moment the mind yields to the mysteries of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe factory-town is a model to all England of all the bright cheers and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ inthe services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ into services of the grave and futurity, the reigion of Christ into services of the grave and a church, so the church, so the futurity of the grave and services of the grave and a church, so the church, so the futurity of the grave and services o

men, they built up a new life with it in those about them by wise coursel, generous aid, and frieudanip as perpecual as the stroke of the heart. It is the story of Sattaire over again, a lesson from the Old World we must learn in the New sooner or later, or the fortunes our merchants and manufacturers make in "the money-making era" will be swept away in another era as with the flood. These great brains and strong hands of yours are for grander uses and strong hands of yours are for grander uses than to lock up safes and hide the combination to make all they can, and let those who bely us to make it go to the devil for all we care. They are for co-operation wherever it is possible in life as well as in 'industry; for wise counsel and a strong grip concerning the interest of the noorer brains and weaker hands God has brought to our service. It is not by giving the annual roorer brains and weaker hands God has brought to our service. It is not by giving the annual hundred dollars either when they want it to the Aid and Relief, but in so teaching poor men so to help themselves that they will not want it at all; not in giving money so much where the need is as in anticipating and preventing the need, for a man may offer me a cup of cold water after he has scaled up the well, and another may not care to offer the cup because he has opened a fountain and made it run my way, but I know which of these men does me the truest service, and I know also that he who serves me most truly just as truly serves God.

that he who serves me most truly just as truly serves God.

Here, then, is the true line between the service of God and of Mammon. We serve God when we make a fortune in some such fashion as I have tried to touch, and wealth of money may mean wealth of worth, or it may mean wealth of meanness. It may gradually lift a man out of a cramped and narrow sphere into wide reaches of power for good, or it may press him down and hide him until he becomes like a poor reptile, in this wonderful world and life of ours imprisoned under a stone. He may make to himself friends of this mammon, as Jesus said, so that when he fails it may be a key as it were to the very gates of light, or the gates of when he fails it may be a key as it were to the very gates of light, or the gates of light may be to his vision ready to open as they must have seemed to one we hear of in the Gospels long ago. Yet, because there is no higher purpose in him than to make his wealth a means of ostentation and luxure, he may find it is all one great, sad mistake from first to last. When a man finds out great and generous, or wide and wholesome ways to invest the money from which all the time he expects a sure and ample return, he ranks with the wise husbandman who enriches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the service of God, and the pulpit of a Church like ours has up hallow truce with them; it recogvaster and whole sweep, and that whele our revelation, his mercy endureth forever.

So, when you return to the text, and try to interpret it in this large and these dight of the inclusiveness of the service of God, you can see with what a weath of service we can serve Him in the right use of our wealth, so that, while it must remain forever true that we cannot serve God and Mammon, it may be just as true that we can make Mammon help us to serve God in some better way than we could hope for weer tisp power never put into our hands; or, as I have said already, we may serve Him through our very love of Mammon if we try to surisk certain great and wholesome laws and tendencies which are on the side of life against death. Take these men, for instance, who have laid out that suburban town we saw just now, by which healthy and pleasant homes are started in thousands, if you take all these towns to interpret it in this mercy endured to the time he expects a sure and ample return, he ranks with the wise husbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the service of God, and the pulpit of a Church like our shar under the wise husbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the wise husbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the wise flushandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the wise musbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the wise husbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the wise husbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the wise husbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are in the wise husbandman who emrches his land, and sows good seed for a harvest. Both are the wise husbandman who emrches his land, so service of God, on the pulpit of a Church like out show good seed for a harvest. Both are husbandman who emrches his land, sows good seed for a

affies for God, or it may be one of His direst enemies. It may make men either way what they never could hope to be or dread to be with-out if. "There is a burden of care in getting riches." quaint old Matthew Henry says, "fear in keeping them, tempeation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account to be given at last con-cerning them," and every word he says is true. Yet it is just as true that wealth, well won and well used, may make the soul strong to such burdens, braye to encounter them, through their heaviness, clean through use, joyful in their good fruits, and sure when all is over here, the Master will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over ten pounds; I will make thee

POWER OF A GOOD LIFE.

Scrmon by the Rey. Summer Ellis, of the Church of the Redeemer. The Rey. Summer Ellis, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and Washington streets, preached to his congregation yesterday morning on the text:

Every good life bringeth forth good fruit. Matt., nf., 17. In opening, the preacher spoke of the great power which a single true and good life worked among men. The owners of this great power were much more frequently unconscious than conscious of its possession. It could not be doubted that, just as surely as the healthy tree brought forth good and healthy fruit, so surely were the moral excellencies of a true life followed by beneficial results more widespread than might at first glance be supposed. The preacher stated that a moral life carried weight with it wherever it a moral file carried was found, and instanced Lord Brougham as a man whose utterances in the British Parliament always carried conviction with them on account of the reputation of their speaker for high moral character. In this very city, a few days ago, the procedure had without the same character. In this very city, a few days ago, the preacher had witnessed an ey imple of the same thing when he heard Judge Wallace, of the Probate Court, deliver a lecture before the lawstudents upon the method of procedure in that court. The lecture itself was simple, plain, and unadorned, yet it was easy to see at its coordusion, that it hearers. This was due mainly to the character of the lecturer, and it was more than proba-

ter of the lecturer, and it was more toan proba-ble that many of the Judge's hearers had, while listening to his advice as to how to act more justly and honorably in managing the estates of the widows and fatherless, determined to follow unswervingly his excellent precepts.

It was a common adage, used in school and out of school as a spur to the young to push on to greater attainments, that knowledge is power. It was, however, much more a fact and a fact worthy of being made known that zoodness was power. The power of goodness was much wider than that of knowledge. The latter was frequently end and power has been a fact was the contractive and and power has been a fact with the former than that of knowledge.

quently cold and unsympathetic, but the former radiated in all directions and did good wherever it was felt.

Khowledge, too, might be a power for evil which goodness never could be. In view of this fact it would be well to remind the young that the power of goodness was the greatest force in

which goodness never could be. In view of this fact it would be well to remind the young that the power of goodness was the greatest force in the world. It was the combination of common mental with uncommon mrai powers, which made the people who have led the world in the work after that which is good. The mighty minds of the old philosophiers are as nothing compared with the simple qualities of a soul imbued with spiritual life.

The preacher took up the case of Florence Nightingale, who by her simple nursing of the sick soldiers of the Crimes had gained fame all the world over. The sex, proud of her example, followed it, and no one knew how much comfort had been carried to our soldiers during the late war, which might not have been but for that example. The power of spotless purity and undoubted excellence was here fully exemplified. The preacher compared the intellectually perfect sermon, exciting cool admiration and nothing more, with the plain, unpolished discourse, which, lacking all the rhetorical flourishes of the former, yet moved the heart as with sweetest music and awoke the broadest sympathies of humanity. In the latter case it was the spiritual life which called forth the warm response in the hearts of the listeners, a thing in which the first sermon was entirely wanting. The humble religious life inspired all around it as was evidenced when some great religious soul, not great in its own consciousness but in its own moral worth, became perhaps unligious soul, not great in its own consciousness but in its own moral worth, became perhaps un-wittingly an example to be followed by hundreds of others.

Many now living thought they were living in Many now uving thought they were living in vain, that they were mere bubbles on the sea of life soon to break and be forever forgotten. This was not the fact. One of the humblest hearts the preacher ever knew died many years ago, and yet he remembered him, the words he had spoken, and the purity of his life, and they had often reappeared to him, and had often prompted him with ideas which he bad incorporated in the sections and preached to thousands of prompted him with ideas which he had incorpor-ated in his sermons, and preached to thousands of peoule. Thus we could see the force of the words: "The least shall be great, and the weak strong." The most humbe man or woman, ac-tuated by Chris ian goodness, was in a large measure the servant of God and the missionary of Christ. All should cast their lot into this company, and be safe while they live here and in the life hereafter.

A HEAVY MORIGAGE FORECLOSED

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAIN, Neb, Nov. 14.—A mortgage of \$5,000,000 was foreclosed upon lands of the St. Joe &
Denver Rairoad, in the United States Circuit
Court in this city to-day. Judge Dillon directed
that the decree should contain a clause that any
bondholder might ask the Marshal to sell any
section senaration, and it should be done. section separately, and it should be done.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to ofer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

ERSONAL-ARTIE-DID NOT GET YOUR NOTE in time for Sunday paper. Call immediately at 48.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-AT TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE, ON Jerms to suit, new marble-front house, 78 Park av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE-ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, To room cottages and lots on West Krie, Huron, and Superior-sis, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. ARZA CRANS, Room 3, 48 South Clark st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; teroperty shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BHOWN, 18 Lasalic-st., Room 4. POR SALE-HOUSES AND COTTAGES AT ENGLE wood, near depot. Terms to suit purchasers. Monthly payments. Fine bouses at South Evanston; same terms. TILLOTSON BHOS., 22 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-THREE FARMS within the miles of Chicago.
House and lot at Hinedale, unincumbered.
Hotel and I acre of ground near city.
Lumber-yard with good custom near city.
Good farm for sides of dry goods. Apply to
E. H. CASTLE & SON, 10s Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DETACHED RESIDENCE IN GOOD location, in Chicago or Evanston, worth \$6,000 or less, for good unincumbered lots and lands. Send description and price to G 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 2,000 TO 3,000 ACRES of land in Hardin County, Texas. Will pay cash if cheap. Owners only dealt with. Address A 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT --- HOUSES. TO RENT-COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS ON INDIANA-ay, near Thirty-fourth-si., to g od tenant at \$30 per month. Apply to O. W. BALLAID, 16 Washington-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED TWO STORY AND BASE. meat brick house, No. III South Wood st., with board, and all the modern improvements. Inquire near

door.

TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 294 WEST VAN BUREN.

18: 18 rooms, gas and gas-fixtures: house in good order; 820 per month to May, 1876. HENRY G. YOUNG,
ROOM & BYAN Block. Room 6, Bryan Block.

TO RENT OWNER WANTS A TIDY FAMILY TO take, till May, half or all of 5-room house on West Indiana-at. Circumstances are such they can get it at their own price. TRUESDELLA BRUWN, les Fifthay.

TO RENT WE HAVE RENTED THERE AT A. I tremendous reduction; have only one left, at as one isningly low rate; 2-story and basement brick, new, and all modern improvements, two blocks from Lincoln Park, half block from street-cars. TRUESDELL & BROWN, les Fifthay.

TO RENT-IN EVANSTON. A GOOD NEW Bouse, with 6 rooms, at \$15 per month; has 4 acres of well-cultivated ground, and will take any kind of labor for reut. U. E. BROWNE, Roem 11, 108 Fifth-av. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHEI rooms in the Day Block, northwest corner Green and Madison-sts. Inquire of Janitor, Room 1 or 53. and Madison-sts. Inquire of Janitor, Room lor 53.

TO RENT-NIOELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at Kingsbury Block, Randolphst., near Clark. Apply at toxom 30.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, by day, week, or month, at 55 Dearborn-st., Room 32. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT-ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE-keeping, \$2.50 per week to respectable parties. No children. EDWARDS, 537 Milwaukee-av. TO RENT-FLOORS AND SUITES OF ROOMS, centrally located on Sangamon-st., rent low to good tenants. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS.
Room 21, 123 East Washington-st. TO RENT -- STORES. OFFICES. &c

TO RENT-CHEAP-TWO NEW BRICK STORES

Thand basements; also, some nice come, suitable for a
family, on Wells-st. Inquire at Hatch House, 29 North

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-FUR BUSINESS PURPOSES, GOFFIN.
et Hofel, a 4-story building, 56 feet on Randolph-st.
by 90 on Larned: large office, dining and carving-rooms
on first floor, kitchen in the basement, large cellars, one
clevator from cellar to four-b story, 48 rooms up-stairs,
gas in every room, and water on each floor. For information inquire on premises to JAMES GOFFINET,
Detroit, Mica. Detroit, Mica.

TO RENT-BARBER SHOP, 8 BATH ROOMS, and laundry, in the best location in the city. A responsible pary can reat it at a bargain. TRUESDELL BROWN, its Fifthary.

WANTED -- TO RENT WANTED-TO BENT-ON THE NORTH SIDE, of the city, alarge, commodieus dwelling-frome: renormed the sub-must be reasonable. Address BIBLE WORK, Tribune

WANTED-TO RENT UNTIL IST OF MAY, A micely-furnished house where the care of the property by experienced parties will be a consideration. Address Box 55 Palmer House. TO EXCHANGE.

O EXCHANGE-\$100,000 OF SUBURBAN LOT: for wild lands, stocks of merchandise, or other good operty. ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSaile-st. TO EXCHANGE-2 FINE RESIDENCES IN SUBtirbs, one couts, one west. S. S. CALKINS & CO.,
16 Washington-st., Room 15.

TO EXCHANGE ACRES, BLOCKS, OR LOTS AT
South Englawood or Washington Heights, close to
station on C. & R. I. R. R. and Chicago & South Atlantie Hallread, for good farms or other good property. S. A.
GILBERT & CO., Scilassile-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness, a very fine horse, and other property for desirable real centate. D. B. DEWEY & CO., Hoom 11, 168
Fifth av. TO EXCHANGE-2 FINE RESIDENCES IN SUB nibs, one south, one west. S. S. CALKINS & CO.

ble real estate. D. B. DEWEY & CO., Hoom II, 108
Fifth 87.
TO EXCHANGE-A CHOICE HOME AT SOUTH
Evanaton for lowal ands or improved farm in Illinois.
D. B. DEWEY & CO., Room II, 108 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE-215, 60) EQUITY IN WELL LOcated North Side dock property, for lands, farm, city
or suburban property, or a business interest. Will assume or pay cash difference. Address DOCK, Room 21,
122 Landle-32.
TO EXCHANGE-3 STORES ON SOUTH CANAL1 st. A party with some cash can get a bargain. T.
B. VAN WYOK, Room 2 Quis Block.

WANTED-AN ILLINOIS FARM IN EXCHANGE
for a cottages and lots at north city limits; 2 of
the mincumbered. 3 sil clear. Apply at 128 South Clarkgt., Room II.

AN ELEGANT, WELL-STOCKED DRUG STORE in a good location on the North Side, for sain at a sacrifice, Apply at Room 10 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FACTORY FOR SALE-THE SUBSCHIBERS OFfer their factory, No. 119 Larrabce at., and adjoining lots for sale; brick bunding 50 feet front, two stories high; can be readily adapted to almost any business; will be sold choop. For full information apply on the premises.

cheap. For full information apply on the promises.

FROM \$500 TO \$1 000 WILL BUY A HALF INTERcet in an old established each business paying \$400 per month. Call or address 128 South Clark-st., Boom \$6\$.

I HASH AND FIXTURES OF THE EXCHANGE IN Northwatern dopp, at a great sacrifice. Inquire on premises.

MY HALF INTEREST IN THE STANDARD BILL-nois fatter, adjoining Myers' Opera-House and Masoum, for sale; first-class in every respect; a full investigation solicited; only reason for solling in my continued illnesitis. Apply to C. W. DOKR.

Apply to C. W. DORN.

\$\frac{9}{2} \frac{2}{2}\to VILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES

\$\frac{9}{2} \frac{2}{2}\to d \text{a notion and tancy goods store, established two years. Location and trade first-class; 3 destrable living-proms adjoining store. Rent low, 9il West Lake-st. LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-ON THE NIGHT OF NOV. 15, A BAY horse, with silver-monated harness on. Owner can have the same by paving diarges. Inquire at \$68 West Lake-st. BRENICK & BROWN.

Lost-Saturday Evening, in Or NEAR Kingsbury Hall, a gent's diamond pin. A liberal reward will be given for it at 43 Wabash-ay. L OST ON THE 11TH INST., THREE 8X10 PHOTO-graphs, with the name of Kelley on the back of one. Leave with or give information, to S. M. DUNNING, 161 LaSalle-st., Room 88, and be rewarded. Φ. REWARD-LOST, AN AMETHYST RING, BE-Φ. Iween Union Park, May-at., Eaudojph, and Adama-The finder will receive above reward by returning to MRS, GROAT, 566 West Madison-st. 450 (BRWARD-IF THE PARTY WHO "LIFTED" 450 (BRWARD-IF THE PARTY WHO "LIFTED" 450 (Brward Cass-sts. on Thursday night last, will return or gire information leading to recovery of same, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked. Address 22 Ohio-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE-AT A SACRIFICE-MY HANDSOME team of sound, fast, well-bred, 5-year-old roadsters; none handsomer in Chicago; will work single or double. Price only \$225, either of them is worth the money. Also a time business horse, good boggs and barness for \$110. The above must be sold at \$71 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av., to-day or to-morrow. POR SALE-SPAN, ONE A 6-YEAR-OLD BAY
And one a dappled gray mare, both sound, single
workers; just off the farm; will sell for first reasonable
offer. I must make a payment on my farm this week.
J. L. MOONEE. Can be seen Monday morning in front
of Tribune office. of Tribune office.

WANTED-HORSE AND BUGGY OR SPAN OF borses and carriage, for some of the best lots at South Engleword, on Vincence-sv., and in the grove, only two blocks from depot. S. A. GILBERT & CO., 308 LaSaile-st.

SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE-ONE CABINET-CASS AND ONE drop-leaf late improved Singer, and three Groot & Baker machines, at that floot. Lie Clairs-st. Room 1.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OF. 10 per can taleated. Machines sold on monthly payments; it per can take out.

CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH O Halved st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and revaired.

FOR SALE-MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SET AND other chamber furniture, nearly new, at half-price, ply to-day to janitor King's Building, corner Washing-and Dearborn-sts. H OUSE HOLD GOODS OF EVERY KIND WANTED Chicago P. O.

MUSICAL

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 246 State st., by J. PKESTON.

WANTED-A GRAND NO. 1 PIANO, FOR WHICH equity in some choice loss fronting Vincennes and South Englewood will be given. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 LaSalie-81.

PARTNERS WANTED. ARTNER WANTED-I HAVE \$5,000 TO \$10,000 which I want to invest in some well-out-blished business and particulars, D 50, one other.

Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,000 TO \$2,000, IN daily and weekly newspaper and job printing business, address GEO. E. EARLIE, Elgin, III.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c..
WANTED-ONE OR TWO ENERGETIC SALES.
men for situations for city and bountry. Apply at
126 Dearborn-st., Koom 14.

WANTED-A CARPENTER, PAINTER, AND plasterer to rent each a house from me in Evanston until next May, at low figures, and pay their rent in labor during the winter. during the winter.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH ON BUGGY AND light platform work, who will not object to repairing on light work. Steady work. Address GEO. F. COATS

CO., Mt. Pleasant, lowa.

WANTED—BENCH MOLDERS. ADDRESS THE St. Louis Mo. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-A GOOD BOOTMAKER. APPLY this morning at 26 East Madison-st.

WANTED-TWO GOOD BARROW HANDS, TO work on stock, and I horse-snoer, at No. 600 Blue

Miscellaneons.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN OF CHARACter and ability can make from \$10 to \$15 per day.

Members of the Masonic order preserred. Address
JAMES T. HILL, 87 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—50 COAL-MINERS AT MINONK, ILL.,
Woodlord County. Steady work, No atrike, Railroad fare from Cnicago, \$4.40. Inquire of M. T. AMKS

4 CO., 181 LaSalie-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A HIDE-BUYER, TO BUY SLAUGHter hides. Must be thoroughly competent and trustworthy, and have the best of reservaces. Must be prepared to travet in the country. Address HIDE-BUYER,
Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL LIQUORS

in the city; good references required; horse and
wagon furnisaed. Apply at inquor store corner Canal
and Fourteenth. at.

W in the stay; good references required, burse and wagon Interest Apply at inquor store corner Canal and Fourteenth-st. Apply at inquor store corner Canal and Fourteenth-st. W ANTED—MEN TO SELL NEWEST FAST-SELI-ing, monor-making, patented articles; 33 to 315 buys outnit for city or country. American Novelty Company, 118 East Madison-st., Room 23. WANTED-CITY AND COUNTRY AGENTS COMPANY, 19 Wabshar, 19 pany, 179 Wabash av.

W ANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE "LIFE AND Explorations of Dr. Livingstone;" complete, anthentic; a fresh book; price suited to the times. B. B. RUSSELL, publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED-A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN with \$200 cash to invest can make \$100 a month and upwards. 77 West Madison at., Room 7.

WANTED-A FRW MEN IN GOOD PAYING BUSI-ness; catra inducements offered at No. 177 East Madison-st., Room 2. WANTED-A GOOD BOY FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS old, to drive express, at 549 South Jefferson-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

Wanted—A first-class Girl to do secundary with the secundary of the secundary o OURTRY, AT MICE. DUNKEY Office, SUMINABLES AV.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR CENERAL housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 800 West Washington-at., corner Cakipav.

WANTED—A STRONG MIDDLE-AGED DOMES. tic, to assist in general housework. 267 East Indianast.

WANTED-GIRLS TO OPERATE HOWE SEWING machine on cuident's shoes, at 27 South Canal-st.
WANTED-FIFTY FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKES.
No others need apply. FIELD, LEIFER & CO., manufacturing department.

W ANTED-LADY AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTIday. Apply at 573 Fulton-et., first floor.

WANTED-A BOOKBINDER GIRL TO KNOW
how to saw and fold, to-day at 59 Milwarkee-av. WANTED-A LADY TO DO SOME WRITING evenings. Compensation small. Address J 63.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS
Deporter or some light work; wages no object. A obance
to cabasit during the winter all that is desired. Address
F97, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do second work in a private family. Inquire for twe
days at 183 Brown-st. Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF
Sood Scandinavian and German help can be supplied as MSS. DUSKA'S once, 50 Minwakee-av.

Missociameons.

CITUATION WANTED-BY AN AGREEABLE young lady, alone and homeless, a situation or home where sue can make her living; inderstands flouseble decommy and sewing; teaches music, is accomplished, and is 22 years of ago. Address CLARA WRIGHT, Englewood, Ill.

glewood, Ill.

STUATION WANTED — BY A LADY HAVING
Some personal knowledge of bookkeeping and officework, will be satisfied with small salary. Address MANN
CONGROUS, Room 18, 16 LaSalae-9.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogy's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. Kelloude, "Nocksonest,"
A LI CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND
miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending as
JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 558 State-st. AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS-THE REGULAR
Mouthly Fair Thursday; large lot of miles cova,
horses and cattle; farmers, send in pour stock, as many
buyers will attend. L. MELDHER.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS,
Damphiles, rags, metals, bottles, &c., as PETTL
BONE'S, 286, 289, and 280 Fith av. Stock called for in
any part of the city, free. any part of the city, free. EXPERT ACCOUNTANT-BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated and partnership accounts adjusted, by WEBB, Room I, 188 East Madison-st. justed, by WEEB, Room I. 188 East Madison-st.

LIVE AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, WHO WISH
LIO make big money, call at Chang-Chang headquarters, 102 East Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—STOURS OF GENERAL MERCHANdies or furniture, in amounts from \$2,000 to \$15,00.
Will give for same the best of secured notes our real es ato,
due is 6 months to 4 years, and each as required. Will
also exchange city property, improved, on a cash basis,
EOCKWFILL WILLIAMS & CO., 204 and 206 East
Madison-st.

Madison-st.

X CIS BY MAIL TO DR. C. R. SYKES, 150 FAST
Madison-st., will return full information of a "Suce
Cure" for catarrh, within every one's reach.

FINANCIAL.

CLAINS AGAINST THE REPUBLIO, LAMAR, CHOME, KNIEKOPODEKER, and other insulvent insurance comusaires, casted at 150 Dearborn-st., Reom 6.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESPATH in several sums at the lowest rates. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 Labalite-8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, doubt-st., near cliark. Essablished 1564.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, once 125 Clark-st., Koom 2, up-stairs. TO LOAN-\$4,000 AND \$6,000 ON CITY REAL ES-tate. LOCKWOOD & BACON, 34 Washington-st. WANTED-\$3,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, ON security worth \$10,000; will pay interest monthly or quarterly. Apply to CHARLES L. BOYD & OU., 124 Washington-st. Washington-st.

WANTED-82, 400 FOR SIX MONTHS ON A FIRSTclass hous:, furnished in excellent style; will pay
a liberal intecest. Address C &, Tribune office. 

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Sign.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER PEORIA—NOR
and wife, or single gontlemen or ladies; terms reasonable.

505 WEST MADISON-ST. (SHARP'S BLOCK)—
sonable prices, with or without board.

17 FLDRIDGE-COURT, NEAR WABASH-AV.—
Good board for ladies or cestilemen, from 24 to 25
per week, with use of piago. Day board, \$4.

Hotels.
A TLANTIC HOTEL, CURNER VAN BUREN AND
Sherman-sis-Superior accommodations at moderate NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts. Tip-top board at very low prices. Day board, \$5 per week. A UUTION-WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHING-A tou-st., have sales of horses and carriages sugry Tourstand and Friday at 10 a.m. Farties wishing either to purchase or disposs of such stock should attend thous ale, as great bargains are certain.

FOR SALL

FOR SALE-THE FRAME BUILDING ON THE Michigan-ava, to be taken away. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearburg-et., Room 6. Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHCAGO
Tribines for ementias, ending June 30, 1874. Address
XXX, Tribuns office.
TOR SALE—OAKLEY'S COCKROACH AND BEDCall on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 8003164-st. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FOR REAL ESTATE, one Adamantine brick-press and Hawley's patent kilo, and full set of fixtures, all in perfect order, and a paying investment. Address R. B. CONDIT, Champaign, Ill. Investment. Address R. B. CONDIT, Champaign, III.

FOR SALE—5 THOROUGHBRED ELGLISH LEMon and white setter pups, 6 weeks old, 2 dogs and 2
sints. Father and mother imported in April of this year.
Price, \$50 each. Also one English liver and whit setter
slut, 4 months old, imported in July of this year. Price,
\$65. Pedigrees an further particulars on application to
HAROLO P. ROBINSON, The Willows, Wadena. Minn.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORNEL Michigan-av. and Vaa Buren-sts. —Art Schools: Instruction in painting, drawing, sculpture, and architecture. Special scnool-comes for indies. Evening sented open from 8 to 10. For terms apply for circulars.

K. ENWOOD SEMINARY—ON NOV. 18, THE OPEN-ting of the secund quarter of Kenwood Seminary, as acutifunal omnibus will be started for the purpose of conveying pupils to and from the school. MRS. J. A. KKN. NICOTT, Principal.

DALMER'S ACADEMY, 728 MICHIGAN-AV., FOR boys and giris of all ages. Next term begins Monday, Nov. 16. Special attention given to backward scholars. F. BEOWN, Principal.

#### LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS.

A meeting in aid of the Good Samaritan
Home, of this city, was held last evening in the
Grand Opera. House. At 8 o'clock Mrs. Cynthia
Leonard, accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Chase and Mrs. Forbes, appeared upon the platform. Mrs. Leonard said that the Rev. Robert Collyer had omised to be present, but had not presented himself. Mrs. Forbes would address the meet-

sited a poetic prayer, and delivered an address in which she pictured the miseries of women who were wives of drunkards and men of general bad character; of fallen women, and of all females who had the misfortune to make a single faise step on the road of life. She advocated more broad charity in dealing with unfortunate more broad charity in dealing with unfortunate women, and said that Christ had merey for such, although some of his modern followers did not appear to be inspired in that direction.

Afric. Chase then recited "The Bridge of Sighs," and another poem, bearing upon crime and ignominious death.

and ignominious death.

then read a paper in which she dealt very severely with the religionists who would only bestow their charity on the strictly virtuous. She, too, instanced the generosity of Christ to women who had forsaken virtue, and asked whether His example might not be advantageously followed by the Christians who frowned sternly on female weakness and misfortune. The lady recited several instances of the dangers and difficulties surrounding the lives of young girls, and said that the charity extended by society to men should also be extended to the gentler sex. For her part, although she should be cyucified each day, she would persevere in the good work of reform even to the end. [Applause.]

Mrs. Chase then delivered an address on the present evils of female costume and education, after which the meeting adjourned. MRS, CYNTHIA LEONARD

SUNDAY LECTURE.

bled at the Grand Opera-House yesterday afternoon to hear the third lecture of the Sunday

Prof. Colbert was the speaker, and his subject was "The Moon," the scenery and phases of which were illustrated by maps and drawings by the Professor. The lecture, which was listened o with an attention that spoke well for the to win an attention that spoke wen for the intelligence of the audience and the power of the speaker, was an exact and scientific, and yet popular, exposition of the phenomena of the moon's motion, constitution, surface, and atmosphere, and of the processes by which astronmers have weighed, measured, and mapped out he moon's dimensions, size, and distance.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that the moon, resides being interesting as our part-door neigh-

des being interesting as our next-door neighand our nearest treveling compan-was also our instructor. But for proprunities for observation and measurehe stars in the firmament. It was observation of the falling of the moon toward the earth that ve Sir Isaac Newton a clue to the verification gave Sir Isaac Newton a clue to the verification of his grand theory of the attraction of gravitation. The stydy of its phases, eclipses, its relations to the earth, and its movements across the skies, had been the basis of the magnificent development of modern astronomy.

The great and gratifying success of the Sunday-afternoon lectures shows that they meet a need of the age. The attendance is of all classes like that at any other public entertainment.

like that at any other public entertainmen es, like that at any other public entertainment. There is nothing eleemosynary about this course. It is in no sense a charity. The intention of the Society is simply to supply at their actual first cost a course of interesting lectures by trained and popular speakers. The large attendance is proof that a public want has at length met recognition. Several musical entertainments of a high order are promised by the Executive Committee during the season.

BIBLE WORK IN CHICAGO. The last number of the Alliance has the fol-lowing article on the Bible work in this city: Many already know of the missionary work in our idst called "Bible Work." It is with the hope of midst called "Bible Work." It is with the hope of bringing it more definitely before the Christian public that this article appears. All who know Mr. Moody can recall his great desire to have the Gospel reach the masses in our city. At the time he was called away from hers he was using all his efforts to get a corps of Bible readers at work. In a letter written in this interest he says: "I want to get Bible readers at work, men and women who will go into dark homes and carry the Gospel. I am convinced there is no better way of reaching the masses—and \$500 will keep a good, intelligent, godly woman in the work 365 days in the year."

His plan was to have the city districted, assigning to each worker a locality which she was to visit, learning

His plan was to have the city districted, assigning to each worker a locality which she was to visti, learning the needs of every family not now connected with some church and Sunday-school, urging the attendance of the children at the day-schools, and securing their attendance upon some Sunday-school; and to have their families visited till a hold is gained upon them; and to have the Bible read wherever they will listen; cottage prayer-meetings held, sewing-schools, and mothers' meetings; also, when Mr. Moody left he delegated the care of this work to Miss E. Dryer. In the year now passed there have been five persons engaged in the work the greater part of the time, Batwen 400 and 500 children have been frought into Sabbath-schools, at least 500 prayer-meetings held, about 200 visits have been made where the Bible was read and prayer offered, 500 visits to the sick, Bibles and prayer offered, 500 visits to the congress of the congress papers have been distributed. The sewing-cools are a feature of the work deserving mention. schools are a feature of the work deserving mention. On Saturday afternoons are gathered girls from 4 to 14 years of age, who have no other means of learning to sew. Their progress is gratifying. The number thus trained to habits of neatness and industry is very large, The entire attendance for the year has been something over 2,000. It is hoped that many who have not identified themselves heretofore with this work will be led to do so, and will contribute to its support. It is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, Hitherto the contributions have been just sufficient to maintain the work at many disadvantages. It is desirable that the number of readers be increased, and that means be afforded for systematizing more fully their study and instruction.

of readers be increased, and that means be afforded for systematizing more fully their study and instruction. They now meet daily for Bible study from 8 to 11 a.m., and afterwards go to their respective appointments to teach what they have studied.

Will not the pastors of our churches aid it as they would if Mr. Moody were in the work? Though he is absent his mind is burdened with it, and his letters are full of it. He has just pledged himself to pay the rent of a building to be used as a headquarters and home for the Bible-workers, where those who go out into the "highways and hedges" shall be trained for their work. It will be a Bible Institute, intended to furnish the best advantages for Bible study and effort. Arrangements for furnishing the building, through the Biberslity of Christian friends, are now going forward, and all are invited to aid.

John Clifford was arrested yesterday on complaint of Thomas McSweeney, of No. 187 West Randolph street, who charges him with stealing his overcoat. The prisoner was locked up in the

terday afternoon, was caused by fire in a two-story frame building, No. 43 East Kinzie street, owned and occupied-by Christian Sattrup. The damage was slight. The ignition of escaping gas caused the blaze.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Newcomb, Tom arl, George W. Colby, and Signors Orlandini and Barcelli arrived at the Palmer House yes-erdsy, from New York.

Judge Gookins says that the notice to the affect that he intended returning to Terre Haute for the purpose of practicing law with his former partnes, Mr. George C. Duv, may make an erroneous impression upon the minds of those with whom he has business relations here. It is true that he has arranged to assist Mr. Duy (his sontin-law) in his business there, but he will give all eccessary attention to the business he has in hand here. He has no purpose to abandon it.

At a preliminary meeting held Saturday night twas decided that the night Provision Board should hold its meeting at the rooms on Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue for the winter. A formal meeting is called for to-night, at 7:30 p'clock, to elect permanent officers for the sea-

England; M. Engelman, Milwaukee; J. J. Qualey, Hannibal, Mo. . . . Patner House—Greene Smith, Peterboro, N. Y.; E. Alvord, Svracuse; Walter Munson, Liverpool; M. E. . Hawes, Boston; Alexander Lumley, New York; J. M. Heald, Baltimore; C. P. Lovell, Milwaukee

The Board of Trustees of Lake met in sessi at the Town-Hall, with all present. After reading the minutes, the charges against Officer G. F. Condon were taken up. It appears that several days ago Condon was in a state of drunken insensibility, and entered the saloon of H. O. Wilson, where he pulled his pistol and snapped it in the face of a citizen standing near by Condon explained his peculiar condition by stating that at the time he was sick had been taking strong medicine Feeling low in spirits, he glass of whisky, and from he time of taking it ill a couple of hours afterwards he remember nothing. Considering that it was his first of-fense, and as he appeared sorry for the occurhe was, on motion, merely reprimanded

rence, he was, on motion, merely reprimanded by the President.

The Committee who were appointed at the last meeting to take legal action regarding the contract between C. E. Hequembourg and the town reported that they had filed a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court, asking for an injunction restraining Charles E. Hequembourg from laying any more pipe in Lake under the contract, or in any manner interfering with the pipe already laid, so far as authorized. They also reported having secured the services of Albert Veeder as solicitor for the town in all cases growing out of the controversy about the con-Veeder as solicitor for the town in all growing out of the controversy about the Trustee Montgomery offered a resolution ap-

Trustee montgomery offered a resolution approving the action of the Committee and accepting the report. The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Montgomery, Murirhead, and Tabor, 3. Navs—Colman, 1.

Ou motion, the Special Committee on Fire-Alarm Boxes was instructed to order three additional boxes, making seven in all.

The Committee to whom was referred the bids The Committee to whom was referred the bids

The Committee to whom was referred the bids for the boxing of the hydrants so as to prevent them from freezing reported that, as J. M. Ruseell was the lowest bidder, they had let the contract to him at \$2.95 each. The report was accepted, and their action approved.

A communication was received from the Hyde Park Trustees, stating that they had appointed a committee to take such action as they deemed best for the protection of the suction-pipe and sith. The communication was on motion placed. The communication was, on motion, placed

on file.
On motion of Supervisor Colman, the Water Commissioner, Town Engineer, and Trustee Brinkman, were appointed a committee to take such action as they deemed necessary for the protection of the suction-pipe and crib; also to cover the pipe on Sixty-eighth street, and also attach a pipe to the suction-pipe, near the shore, so that in case the crib failed they could take water from this additional pipe. They were appointed with power to act in conjunction with the Hyde Park Committee for the same pur-

The packers in the town presented a petition to the Board asking them to give privilege to the "U. S. Gas Company" to build gas works and operate the same in the town. The Company offer, if such right should be granted, to furnish as good if not better gas than is furnished by the Character stress and the same of the Chicago companies, at the same price, and to complete their works by Jan. 1, 1875. The matter was, on motion, referred. Bills and pay-rolls to the amount of \$4,839.02 were then allowed after which the meeting ad-journed.

#### RAILROAD NEWS.

NAMES OF STATIONS CHANGED. The following changes have been made in the names of stations on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, that they may correspond with the names of the post-offices, viz:
Blissfield Junction, on the Michigan Division,

o be Grosvenor; Plum Creek, on the Detroit Division, to be Strassburg; Ridgeville, on the Toledo Division, to be Shawville; North Byron, upon the Kalamazoo Division, has been discontinued as a stopping place for passengers and CHANGE OF TIME.

On most of the Chicago roads the winter time tables go into effect to-day. There has been but little change made on any of the roads. The train on the Illinois Central which left at 8:15 a. m. will hereafter leave at 8:45 a. m.; and the midnight express which used to leave at 8:15 p. m., will hereafter leave at 9:20 p. m. The Gilman accommodation train, which heretofore left at 5:15 p. m., will, on and after to-day, have at 4:15 p. m

An important change has been made on the Michigan Southern kailroad. The baggage on this line was heretofore changed at Buffalo. Hereafter a through baggage car is attached to every train to avoid baggage-smashing at Buffalo.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN. THE TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERS.

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad for the six months ending June 30, 1874, amount to \$2,433,667.23, while for the corresponding period in 1873 they were \$2,689,261. responding period in 1873 they were \$2,689,261.-79, thus showing a falling off of \$255,594.56. The receipts for the whole year were \$5,483,213.-20, against \$5,958,814.63 for the year previous, a decrease of \$475,601.43. Net earnings during the same time were \$1,265,531.31, or but \$59, the same time were \$1,203,031.31, or but \$59, \$48,10 less than the preceding year. The June (1874) dividend on the preferred stock was passed. The funded debt increased \$1,080,000 during the year. Compared with the debt of Dec. 31, 1873, it increased \$317,000. The stock remains at \$16,000,000.

The Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will commence to run freight-trains to-day, but the formal opening for through passen-ger trains will not take place until about a week hence. The managers of this road prefer to have everything in first-class working order before they commence operations.

The Western Railroad Commissioners and the

managers of Western railroad will have another conference at Toledo, Tuesday, for the purpose of rearranging the freight-tariff and transacting such other business as may be of interest and benefit to the combination.

BECEIVERS ASKED FOR THE FORT WAYNE, MUNCES

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—The following is the text of the complaint in the case of Simon Rindskopf vs. The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin-cinnati Railroad Company, upon the strength of which a Receiver was appointed on the 12th

Simon Rindskopf, on behalf of himself and Madison Street Station.

The Hon. Carl Schurz will open the Lakeside Lecture Course to-morrow evening, in the First Congregational Church, with an entirely new lecture entitled "Educational Problems."

The alarm from Box 712, at 1:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by fire in a two-story frame building, No. 43 East Kinzie street, owned and occupied by Christian Sattrup. The damage was slight. The ignition of escaping wit, on the Rindskopf, on behalf of himself and others, holding bonds secured by first mortgage on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company Trustees and Superintendent, and says: The defendent, the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company is a corporation duly organized under the laws of Indiana; that, to-with one of the South of the wit, on the 9th day of June, 1869, the said Railroad Company, for the purpose of raising means
wherewith to construct a portion of said road,
duly resolved to effect a loan of \$1,800,000 for
the purpose; to secure repayment thereof, they
executed to said defendants 1,800 coupon bonds
of \$1,000 each, payable on the 1st of October,
1889, in gold coin of the United States, at the
banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
in the City of New York, which bonds and
coupons said Company promised should be
paid in gold at said place as soon as
the same should fall due; said interest to be
7 per cent per annum on the principal, payable
semi-annually, on the first day of April and October of each year; that, at the same time, the
Railroad Company duly executed a mortgage to
Jesse L. Williams and Alfred P. Edgerton, and
to their successors, upon aif future-to-be-acquired propostre, the Edgerton and wit, on the 9th day of June, 1869, the said Rail-

At a preliminary meeting held Saturday night twas decided that the night Provision Board should hold its meeting at the rooms on Twenty-becond street and Wabash avenue for the winter. A formal meeting is called for to-night, at 7:30 b'clock, to elect permanent officers for the seaton.

Among the events that came off in this city has week was the marriage, on the 11th inst., by he Rev. Dr. Goodwin, at the rosidence of the bride's father, of Clifton H. Warren, formerly of his city, now of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas alroad, with headquarters at Sedalia, Mo., and his Minnie A. Crukshank, of this city. Many them, and Sedalis may well feel proud of her acquisition from this city.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Michael Welsh, 55 years old, jumped off Erie street bridge into the river, with the intervence of committing suicide. Officer Bentmyer rescued him with the aid of some planks, after considerable trouble, and took him to his lodging at No. 6 Huron street. He stated; that he was tired of life, and would make autother attempt to destroy himself when a favolable opportunity offered.

Grand Pacific Hotel—The Hon. John M. Goodwin, New York; Melville D. Landon, New York; J. L. Bell, England; G. J. Fisher, Boston; H. Osterberg, New York; E. S. Holland, by the condition of the sold to other parties now interested in the suit, the suit, at 100 cents on the collent; and to be acquired, and to be acquired, and to be acquired, and to be acquired, and to be acquired and to be acquired. The suiters thereon, its depots, side-tracks, machinetry, acquired property of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cuclimati Property of the Selot, and to be acquired, and to be acquired and to be acquired, and to be acquired and to be acqu

at 92 cents on the dollar; that after the sale of the 800 bonds at the prices named the President, Directors, and Managers of the Railroad Company frandulently soid 1,000 bonds, with coupons attached, to parties residing in Boston and elsewhere at 70 cents on the dollar; that the President, Directors, and Company fraudulently combined with the purchasers of the 1,000 bonds transferred to purchase a large amount of the transferred to purchase a large amount of the capital stock of the Company, comprising a large majority of the old capital stock, which the large majority of the old capital stock, which the Company, by its charter, was authorized to issue, and was so issued, transferred to, and accepted by, the purchasers of the 1,000 bonds for the avowed purpose of passing the control and management of the road to such purchasers, and to take the road management out of the hands of the stockholders, who have honestly subscribed and paid for their capital stock, and for further fraudulent purpose of enabling the purchasers of the 1,000 bonds sold at reduced price to control the road, business, and earnings of the Company, so as to favor their bonds, give themselves the preference and advantage over the 800 bonds sold at par and at 92 cents to bonds sold at par and at 92 cents to the dollar; that the Railroad Company executed to George Tyson, Henry S. Russell, and John A Burnham a third mortgage, denominated by them as "equipment mortgage," to secure 500 bonds, with coupons attached, bearing 8 per ceninterest per annum, 345 of which said Board of 55 cents on the dollar, amounting to a sum in cash of \$190,000; that they fraudulently combined among themselves and confederates at Directors sold to themselves and confederates at cash of \$190,000; that they fraudulently com-bined among themselves and confederates, who were part of their own number, or interested with them in the arrangement in the investment of the loan; that the Trustees in the mortgage named fraudulently took the \$190,000 and purchased rolling stock and equipments for the road instead of taking title in the name of said Egilyaco' Company, that they the Trustees) by Railroad Company; that they (the Trustees), by consent of the officers and Directors, took title to the rolling stock in their own names, calling it the Muncie Transportation Company, a corporation, or pretended corporation, claiming to hold an interest in the title to the rolling stock and conjugants, which presented corporation.

and equipments, which pretended corporation with fraudulent intent, but without any right whatever, yet with the congivance of the Directors and officers of said Company, have marked all said rolling stock and equipments with their pretended corporate name, as the Munco Transportation Company: that the rolling stock and equipments were purchased by the money of the railroad company and borrowed of said parties, and title so taken in the name of the Trustees for the fraudalent purpose of preventing said stock and equipments from becoming appurtenant to said railroads. The Trustees of said confederates claim to leave said railroads and equipments from the said railroads. ates claim to lease said rolling stock and equipments to themselves, acting as Directors and officers of the Company, for an annual rental equal to 8 per cent on 345 bonds of \$1,000 each, amounting to \$27,600 annually, being over 15 per cent on the actual amount so advanced by the confederates to the Company on its bonds. The plaintiff expressly charges the Directors and officers with having fraudulently adopted an indirect mode in the management of said equipment loan. The third mortgage debt was solely to affect their purposes, and first secure to themselves the payment of said \$27,600 as interest on the 345 third-mortgage bonds. The second was to keep the title of the rolling-stock and equipment in their own names, ates claim to lease said rolling stock and equip bonds. The second was to keep the title of the rolling-stock and equipment in their own names, and conceal the title to the property so as to enable them to use it as security to protect the third-mertgage bonds and enable them to sell and dispose of the property, and pay themselves the sum of \$345,000 at 8 per cent interest for the \$190,000 and that they are now and have the \$190,000; and that they are now, and have been for some time past, threatening the re-moval of the rolling-stock and equipments from moval of the rolling-stock and equipments from the railroad, and to dispose of the same for their own use, to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the 345 bonds and interest thereon. Plaintiff avers that a necessity exists for issuing a temporary restraining order upon the institu-tion of this suit. Unless such restraining order he issued he fears the protatoled Munice Trans

their agents, will convey and carry away from the State of Indiana, out of the jurisdiction of the Court, all said rolling-stock of the railroad, and that they will sell or dispose of their erty to innocent purchasers, and be lost to William Dwight, sworn, says he is the author ized agent of the plaintiff. Simon Rindskopf, and is duly empowered by him to conduct the suit. The appointment of Receivers will be desuit. The appointment of Receivers will be decided at Richmond next Tuesday, when the officers of the road will make a desperate fight to regain control of the road. They are represented by Coombs, Morris, and Bell, and the bondholders by the Hon. L. M. Ninde, all of Fort

be issued, he fears the pretended Muncie Trans-portation Company's Trustees in the equipmen mortgage, aided by the Directors and officers and

NING TO CHICAGO TO-DAY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Chicago extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad having been completed, regular trains between Chicago and Baltimere will commence running Nov. 16.

NEW NARROW-GAUGE ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

XENIA, O., Nov. 15.—A part of the Committee who left here Thesday morning to inspect the

who left here Tuesday morning to inspect the route of the proposed narrow-gauge railroad returned to-day. They give a very favorable rereturned to-day. They give a very favorable re-port, and state that the prospects are flattering all along the line.

# IOWA.

Dubuque Desires Municipal Reform-The Rhomberg Revenue Case-The Criminal Code.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 14.—Petitions are in circulation in this city, and almost universally signed, favoring the surrender of the special charter by which the city is governed, and the adoption in its stead of the General Municipal Incorporation act of the State. The change is sought to be effected to get rid of the Ring Government, and to get protection in a better charter for public interests, and security against

In the Government-Rhomberg case, a writ of certiorari has been issued from the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, and States Circuit Court at Des Moines, and served on the proper parties here, remanding the case for trial to that Court, which meets in May next. As intimated in these dispatches, it is evident that the State Judge had no authority to grant an injunction restraining the United States Collector from doing his duty. This course of the Government leaves the proceedings in this case in statu quo till the United States Court meets next May, for it is unlikely that any proceedings will be taken to unlikely that any proceedings will be taken to dispose of the writ just issued until that time. There is no such omission nor error in the code of Iowa as that telegraphed from Des Momes, in relation to bail in cases punishable capitally.

ILLINOIS STATE FARMERS' ASSNCIATION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Winchester, Ill., Nov. 14.—The third annual meeting of the Illiuois State Farmers' Association will be held in Springfield on Dec. 1, 2, and 3. Each county, association, or council will be entitled to one representative, and one for every 200 members or fractional part thereof exceeding 100 members of the Farmers' Clubs, Granges, or other industrial organizations of each co A number of the more eminent representatives of the different industrial organizations of the country, and others eminent in the discussion of the various questions now agitating and interesting the farmers of the United States, have been

Dental Consumption. The rapidity with which the teeth go to ruin after decay sets in, is marvelous.

Fortify and protect them, therefore, with that powerful antidote to all dental disease, Fragrant S.

Change of Time---Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
On and after Nov. 16 the Evansville & Terre Haute express will leave depot corner of Clinton and Canastreets at 5:10 p. m. C. B. Mansfield, G. T. A. Haines Bros'. Pianos.

Prices exceedingly reasonable. Warranted first-class in quality.

Furnished Houses. We call the attention of any party wishing to leave a furnished house in good hands for the winter to the advertisement in another column of Box 63 Palmer

The Fiji Islands.

The Fiji Islands, which Great Britain has recently annexed to her already extensive dominions, are geographically described as constituting an archipelago in the South Pacific, within the tropics. There are 300 islands in the group, having an area of 7.400 square miles, equal to the whole extent of Wales, of which area 6.500 square miles fall to the share of Viti Leva and Vanua Levu, the two principal islands. The soil is reported as surpassingly rich, and among the natural products are minerals, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, and various spices. The climate, though warm,—averaging 75 to 80 degrees The Fiti Islands.

throughout the year,—is delightful and salu-brious. In the chief islands there are harbors ca-pable of holding the largest fleets, and the situa-tion, only 1,200 miles from New Zealand and 2,000 miles from Australia, is highly advantageous. The white settlers, chiefly British and American, number about 4,000, aud the native population is 140,000, of whom 20,000 are mountain savages, supposed to be cannibals. Out of the whole native community, a very large majority are re-ported as desirous of becoming Christians.

ABRAHAM GEIGER.

Memorial Services at Martine's Hall
-Addresses by Dr. Kohler, Felsenthal, and Others. One of the greatest Hebrew teachers of the present day, the great Reform Rabbi, Dr. Abraham Geiger, of Berlin, died a few weeks ago at the latter city. The sad news made a deep impression among the Israelites in America, and especially among those belonging to the eformed congregations. Yesterday memoria services to the memory of the great Rabbi and scholar were held at Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, where the regular services of Dr. Kohler's congregation are temporarily held. The large hall was Hebrew population, who were anxious to take part in the solemn and interesting rites. The altar was draped in mourning, and on the plat-form were seated all the Jewish Rabbis in this city,—the Revs. Dr. K. Kohler, M. Machol, B. Felsenthal, A. J. Messing, and M. Adler, who for once, although holding various opinions in regard to the Jewish religion, were united in one object, to honor the memory of this truly great man, whom even the most orthodox had to admure for his sincerity and vast learning.

After the singing of a hymn by the quartette, the Rev. Mr. Adler addressed the audience, giving some characteristics of the life of the honored dead, whom he knew and admired even in his youth. He closed with an earnest invocation that the present, as well as future generations, may be profited by his teachings.

may be profited by his teachings.

He was followed by the
REV. DR. R. FELSENTHAL,
who made a very eloquent speech, in which he
enumerated the many valuable scientific works of
the deceased, and lauded the services he had
rendered to Hebrew progress. The life of Dr.
Geiger was a momentous one,—one that had taken
deep root in the hearts of all Hebrews. He
was the man who showed the world the historical
development of the Talmud, and separated the
form from the essential. He made many efforts
to establish a high school for Jewish knowledge,
and finally succeded, as the academy at Breslau and finally succeded, as the academy at Breslay

THE REV. DR. MACHOL
next addressed the audience. He commenced
by saying that they had gathered to solemnize by saying that they had gathered to solemnize the memory of one of the noblest men in Israel,—one who was honored and respected whereever Jewish hearts were beating and Jewish minds were thinking. The spirit that roused so many hearts from lethargy, and cir-culated fresh blood through Jewish veins, was set dead but would envise to live and invited not dead, but would continue to live and inspire not dead, but would continue to live and inspire them for all time to come. In his death, however, they had not only lost a great teacher, but a dear and beloved father. A hero, the bright orna-ment of Israel had fallen. He was a man who had done away with religious differences, and inspired them with the idea that the true tene inspired them with the idea that the true tenet of their religion was brotherly love and harmony. Before the time of this man there was no one to take charge of the progressive spirits, and every one acted according to his own ideas. But when Dr. Geiger came upon the scene and inspired them with his genius, a new and bright future became apparent. Dr. Abraham Geiger has erected a monument to himself which would last leavest that one of story or markles.

THE REV. DR. A. J. MESSING then addressed the audience. After comparing the life of Dr. Abraham Geiger with that of then addre the life of Dr. Abraham Geiger with that of Abraham of the Bible, and saying that the off-spring of the great Rabbi, like that of Abraham, would be as numerous as the state in heaven, he stated that the honored dead was one of the brightest stars himself, a star of the first magnitude. His colleagues had already said so much about the great Rabbi, his worth as a man, a scholar and an larselite that there remained scholar, and an Israelite, that there remained tut one thing for him to speak upon, and that was Dr. Abraham Geigerin his warfare with his adversaries. The deceased, in his efforts for progress and reform, made many enemies, and his path was not always strewn with roses. Everywhere he was opposed by the orthodox. Everywhere he was opposed by the orthodox, men of great learning, and who took up the gamilet and knew how to fight. In the first place, he was accused by the conservatives of having no religion. He (Dr. Messing), as a conservative Rabbi, would not try to defend the illustrious dead on this point, but he would let him defend himself through his own writings. In one of his works he said that religion was no abnormal thing, but lived in humanity. Purified religion would live and exist forever. It had often been charged that the discovered wanted to force his reconstruction. gauntlet and knew how to fight. In the first that the deceased wanted to force his peculiar ideas upon Judaism. That also was answered in the same work in which he asked how they were prepared for the new teachings. There were many who were anxious to have something new, to throw away the old. Others again would only swear by the old, and were deaf to all entreaties for reform. Both of these were not the material wanted for the future time. In Dr. Geiger they had lost a true Jew, one who could conscientiously be honored by every one, be he orthodox or reform. He had taught them how to teach and how to fight, and others round rise and follow. many who were anxious to have something new,

one, be he orthodox or reform. He had taught them how to teach and how to fight, and others would rise and follow in his footsteps and see that Judaism remained in the right path.

THE REV. DR. K. KOHLER
was the last speaker. He made a most eloquent effort. His address was listened to with the utmost attention, and during the most impressive passages many of the gentler sex could not repress their tears, and their sobs were heard all over the house. The Rev. Dr. Kohler was a werm friend of the deceased, and belonged to the same school, being one of his brightest pupils, and hence his particular impressiveness and warmth of feeling.

He commenced by saying that it was hard for him to think that Dr. Geiger, the bright star of progress, was no more. As the sun before setting gathers all its rays and displays them in all their glory, to show its greatness and value, so did the deceased before his death gather all the rays of his genius, and let them shine in all their brilliancy to ence more proclaim their greatness.

rays of his genius, and let them shine in all their brilliancy to once more proclaim their greatness. How few knew the value of the sun as long as if How few knew the value of the sun as long as it shone. No one thought for a moment that it brought forth all the warmth and the light, that it inspired everything with life and vigor, but it drew also the clouds from the sea to let them obscure its bright face. Thus every hero aroused it inspired everything with life and vigor, but it drew also the clouds from the sea to let them obscure its bright face. Thus every hero aroused on his way his own enemies whom he had to combat. The orthodox could see nothing but wrong in the teachings of this great man during his life, and he hoped they would throw no stones after him in the grave. Moses Mendelssohn was usually looked upon as the originator of Jewish reform. Moses Mendelssohn did liberate the Jewish religion from Egyptian darkness, but he did not take his people to Sinai and reveal to them the old truth in the new adequate form. He only said, "There shall be light." The bridge which he tried to erect between the old faith and modern culture broke down again, and a time of battles and discord followed. One after the other fell off, and the old mother lost some of her best sons. The orthodox teachers tried in vain to close the chasm opened by the torrent of the modern culture. The breach was too great, and the flood was pouring out in such volumes that it could not be closed again. The reformers cared not for the old mother, and the mether cared not for the old mother, and the mether cared not for the child which was held to come more and more near to, or to coquet with, Christianity. The ground idea of reform was still missing. All the rituals of the reformers were made to correspond with those of the Christians, and the sarcasms of Heinrich Heine had to be approved. The true reform was covered up and hidden from view. Such was the state of sffairs when Dr. Abraham Geiger appeared upon the seene, and brought order out of choos. He sarcasms of Heinrich Heine had to be approved. The true reform was covered up and hidden from view. Such was the state of sffairs when Dr. Abraham Geiger appeared upon the seene, and brought order out of choos. He said: "Get ready, ye workingmen; here is the quarry from which to bring the stones necessary to finish the edifice." If Judaism has had a past history, it must also have a future one. Why should they not ha

peroration on the virtues of the deceased and the results of his labors.

A prayer for the salvation of the deceased was pronounced in Hebrew by Dr. Kohler, and after the singing of another hymn by the chair the services closed and the audience dispersed.

SUNDAY'S NEWS

Local. A meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition was held Saturday. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that during the year ending Nov. 7, 1874. the receipts were \$163,650.35, and the expenditures \$163.065.29, leaving a balance of \$585.06.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court on Saturday found an indicament against Wilbur F.

Saturday found an indictment against Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, for "ao unlawful, willful, and malicious libel" against Mr. lawful, willful, and malicious libel." against Mr.

N. K. Fairbank, of whom it was recently assected in the Times that he had abstracted money from the Relief Fund. This charge was a part of Mr. Stoley's quarrel with Dr.

Johnson, and the money referred to was used in giving Dr. Johnson a vacation after he hao worked himself sick in the service of the Relief Society. It was also given with the consent and direction of those having the special fund in charge.

The Chicago Coal Exchange on Saturday voted an increase of 50 cente per ton on anthracite, making the price, on and after to-day, \$9.50 for nut, small egg, and large egg, and \$10 for range.

The great race for a purse of \$20,000, fourmile heats, in San Francisco, Saturday, was won by Kaue Pease in 7:43% and 7:36%. O'Leary, the pedestrian, railed in his attempt to walk 50 miles in 8 hours and 45 minutes. He

The South. The following dispatch was sent to the President Saturday from Little Rock, Ark.:

dent Saturday from Little Rock, Aik.:

On account of delay in publication, my proclamation was not made public until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Immediately large crowds gathered in the streets, and the proprietor of the Republican was arrested for reason. Garland's Sheriff visited my house with warrants for the arrest of myself and Edward Wheeler, Secretary of State. I have no milita force organized, and desire to avoid hostitities if possible. Without Presidential interference no alternative is left but to organize a militia or submit quietly to the overthrow of the State Government. Early action on your part is earnestly solicited.

V. V. Smith, Governor.

Considerable excitement, prevailed, and it is Considerable excitement prevailed, and it is feared that the consequences will be serious. It is rumored that warrants are out for Senator Clayton, Judge McCiure, Col. Oliver, and other The Louisiana Returning Board met Saturday

There is talk of a general shut-down of the iron-manufacturing establishments of Pittsburg, the manufacturers and the Puddlers' Union still being unable to agree to a satisfactory tariff of

Gov. Beveridge received a call Saturday from a delegation of mine-owners living in the Counties of Madison and St. Clair. They represent that the strike of the miners is general, or becoming so, all through the southern part of the State. In some cases the miners have possession of the mines, and threaten the destruction sion of the mines, and threaten the destruction of property. At some of the mines attempts have been made to fire them. Altogether the proprietors presented a bad condition of affairs. The longshoremen of New York have resolved to strike if an attempt is made to-day to reduce

their wages.
Orders have been issued to the various Superintendents of the New Jersey Divisons of the Pennsylvania Rairroad to discharge all the hands on the new constructions, and to reduce the track-gangs from twelve to seven men. A reduction is also to be made in the bridge repairers. The working time is to be cut down from ten to nine hours, and the pay from 14 to 12 cents per hour. The indications are that there will be a general reduction of the working force in all the departments.

Foreign. The second arrest of Count von Arnim bas caused a painful impression in Berlin. The moderate newspapers insist upon an explanation by the Government.

tion by the Government.

The Kreuse Zeitung says that Count von Arnim, after his release on bail from imprisonment, found several of the missing documents, which were only mislaid. He de ivered them to his counsel, Dr. Munkle, with instructions to remit them to the Municipal Court at Berlin.

Addition from the Crimes that that the description Advices from the Crimea state that the drought continues, and causes much uneasiness. No rain has fallen for a considerable period, and the

agricultural prospects of the present season are very distressing.

Earl Derby has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburg.

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

Foreign Markets.

Liverpoot, Nov. 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s @3s 6d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 4d; white, 9s 8d.[10s; olub. 10s 8d.@1cs 9d. Corn, 36s 636s 3d. Pork, 7ss 6d@7ss. Lard, 7os. Liverpoot, Nov. 14—130 p. m.—Spring wheat, 8s 68s 6d. Lard, 69s. Rest unchanged.

London, Nov. 14—Evening.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £185,000.

Consols—For money, 93\(\psi\); account, 93\(\psi\); Nsw York Central, 95; Erie, 26\(\psi\); preferred, 43.

Tallow, 46s 6d.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Rentes, 61f 61\(\psi\)c.

Liverpoot, Nov. 14—Evening.—Cotton firm; midding uplands, 7\(\psi\)cap (2\(\psi\)c. (

Boston Weel Market.

Boston, Nov. 14.—The demand for wool the past week does not indicate any improvement in the market. Prices have been well sustained by a very confident feeling that wool is now as low as it will be for some time to come. There was considerable inquiry for fine wools, without resulting in any considerable sales, Sales of the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, X, XX, and XXX, at 525,68 57%c; Michigan fleeces, 506,51c; washed combing and delaine, 576,62%c; unwashed combing, 45c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 306,42%c; tub washed, 52%,660c;

merchantable, 30@42%c; tub washed, 52%c, scoured, 50@95c; super and X pulled, 38@57%c. New York Dry-Goods Market. New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Nov. 14.—The dry-goods business is quick with commission houses, and jobbing branches are inactive. The market for cotton goods is misnly unchanged. Linwood and Whitinsville bleached shirtings are reduced to 11½c and 10½c respectively. Side-band prints continue active, but fancies are slow. Woolens quiet, and hosiery more active.

The Daily Bulletin says there will be a very large package-sale of domestic shawls and shirts at auction on Wednesday next.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—COTTON—Held higher; futures closed barely steady; sales, 22,900 bales; middling uplands, 14%c; Orleans, 15%c; November, 14%c; December, 14 20-32@14 16-16c; January, 15 3-16@157-32c; Pebruary, 15%@15 17-32c; March, 15 27-33@15%c; April, 16 6-32c; May, 16 14-32c; June, 16 31-32@16 11-16c.

cember, 14 29-32@14 15-15c; January, 15 3-16@13 7-32c; February, 15 3-16@13 7-32c; March, 15 27-32a15%c; April, 18 5-32c; May, 16 14-32c; March, 15 27-32a15%c; April, 18 5-32c; May, 16 14-32c; June, 16 31-32a 16 11-15c.

FLOUR—A shade firmer and more doing; receipts, 18,000 bris; superfine Western and State, \$3.95@4.50; common to good, \$4.8063.500; good to choice, \$5.05.45; 5.75; white wheat extra, \$5.75@6.15; extra Ohio, \$4.75@6.70; St. Louis, \$4.900.800, Olesing firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened 2@2%c better, and closed quiet; receipts, 122.000 bn; No. 1 apring, \$1.19@1.28; No. 2 do, old, \$1.15@1.28; No. 3 do, \$1.06@1.08; No. 2 do, old, \$1.15.00.128; No. 3 do, \$1.06@1.08; No. 2 do, old, \$1.15.00.128; No. 3 do, \$1.06@1.08; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.11; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.00@1.11; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.11; No. 2 Milwaukes, \$1.146; No. 2. Northwestern, \$1.17; upgraded towa and Minnesota spring, \$1.06@1.27; winter red Western, \$1.20@1.27%; amber Western, \$1.276a1.50; white do, \$1.40. Rye firmer at 94@35%c. Burley steady. Mait quiet and unchanged. Corn opened firmer and closed heavy; mired Western, \$2.206.27%; new do, \$7.6950; white do, \$1.02. Oats a shade firmer and fairly active; mired Western, in store, 55c; affoat, 65c; white do, 65@67%c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOFS—Steady; crop of 74, 38c; of 73, 15-226; 72, 12/2/15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; good and prime held firm. Sugars dull, heavy, and lower; fair to good refining. 7½@8c; prime, 8½c. Refined dull at 9½@10½c. Molasses—Foreign dull and unchanged; choice New Orleans, 65c. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy; refined, 10½@11c; crude, 56a3 1-16c.

NAPHIHA—9@10½c.

Besin—Steady; strained, \$2.30@2.35.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Lower at 35@33%c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 19@38c.

Butters—Unchanged.

Butters—Unchanged.

20.50. Beef and cut ments quiet and unchanged, Middles firm; long clear, 18½@18½c. Lard firm; prime steam, 15½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 19@3c.

CHESSE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot Lake firm at at 22½@22½c. Pig iron, Scotch and American, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

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at 13½@13½c spot; kettle sold at 13½c at interior points for next week's delivery. Sulk meets quiet and firm at 7½@10½@11c. Bacon, no export demand; jobbing, 6½@3½c.12@14c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 6½@7c; sides, 9½c; hams, 10½@10½c. Hoos-Firm and higher; medium to fair packing, 6.90@7.10; good packers and extra butchers, \$7.25@7.50; bulk sales at \$7.25@7.35; receipts, 4,940; shipments, 230.

WHISKT—In fair demand at 97c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE. Nov. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWATKER, NOV. 12-18002 Milwaukes, \$1.01; hanged.
GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukes, \$1.01; No. 2, 92½c; selier Novemoer, 89½c; December, 89½c. Oats firmer, with a fair domand; No. 2 48½c; fresh 49c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 76c. Rye steady and more active; No. 1, 91c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 spring, cash and selier the year, \$1.33; selier December, \$1.34; No. 3 do scarce at \$1.12. Provisions-Very firm. Mess pork firm at \$18.50. Prime lard, 13½@14c. Mests carce and firm; long out name 9½c. Fracteris—To Buffalo, Sc; to Oswego, 8c. Receptrs—Flour, 4,000 bris; oats, 800 bu; wheat, 3,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 .- FLOUR-In better de-PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—FLOUR—In better demand and unchanged.
GRAIN—Whest, prime in demand, others neglected; red, \$1.1561.20; amber, \$1.236.1.26; white, \$1.306.1.35. Rye held at \$1.10(£1.03. Corn firmer; old yellow, 92% or increase; old yellow, 11% 611% or increase; ones, \$72.00. Hams in pickle, 11% 611% or Beef hams, 17c; smoked hams, 136313% or Lard 156315% or FETROLEUM—Easy; refined, 10% or crude, \$63% or horis, 4% or hours, or horis, 4% or h

14:615% c. EGGS-Firm; Western, 29:600c. BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchangod.
GRAIN—Wheat—Strong; Western in good demand; amber Western, \$1.18@1.25; No. 1 red Western, \$1.20 @1.22; No. 2 do, \$1.17@1.18; No. 3 do, \$1.13@1.15. Corn scarce; Western mixed, 87c. Oats firmer and higher; mixed Western, 6.2@63c; do white, 64@65c. Rye firmer and higher at 92c@21.00.

HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork nominally \$21.00. Bacon bnoyant

HAY – Unchanged.
PROVISIONS – Fork nominally \$21,00. Bacon buoyant dy very strong, with a good demand; shoulders, se; clear rio, 13% of 13% e. Sugar-cured hams, 14 15c. Lard firm; reflued, 15c. COFFRE—Entirely nominal.
Whisky—Excited and prices higher; small sales at

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Nov. 14.—Grain—Whest inactive; No. 2

hicago, held at 930; No. 2 Milwaukee ciub, \$1.00.

torn firm but quiet; sales of 2.800 bu of No. 2 mixed

vestern, in lots, at 840; car lots Toledo high mixed at

lo. Oats held at 580; no sales. Rye neglected. Bar
w neglected.

ley neglected.
Fariours—Unchanged.
CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND.
O., Nov. 14.—Grain—Wheat stronger;
No. 2 red, \$1.06. Corn firm and better; new cars on track, 61c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 55c; No. 2 do, 55c; white, 56c.
Petroleum—Steady; standard, white, 9%c; Ohde State test, 11%c; small lots 16%2 inigher.
Recepts—Wheat, 3,850 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; cats, 3,250 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 14.—FLOUR—Steady, GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 white Wabash, \$1.17\fo,: No. 3 do, \$1.15; extra do, \$1.17\fo,: amber Michigan, spot, \$1.09; seller December, \$1.09\fo,: No. 1 red, \$1.11; No. 2 do, spot, \$1.07; seller January, \$1.10. Corn firm; high mixed, siew, spot, 63\coloredge; No. 1 red, \$1.11; No. 2 do, spot, \$1.07; seller May, 74.1; low mixed, 76\coloredge, 63\coloredge; No. 2, spot and seller November, \$3\coloredge; O. 2 spot, \$1.07; November, \$3\coloredge; No. 2, spot and seller November, \$3\coloredge; Clover, \$4\coloredge; Partentrs—From and unchanged.
CLOVER SEED—Held at \$5.30; bed, \$5.25.
RECKIPTS—Four, 500 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; cots, 1,000 bu; cots, 1,000 bu; cots, 1,000 bu.

63,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. ST. LOUIS.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.
GRAIN—Wheat a shade higher; No. 3 red fall, 95c; No. 2 red winter, \$1.03% Gl.04%. Corn lower; No. 2 88c. Oats higher; No. 2, 58% Gl.55c. Barley firm and active; No. 2, \$1.30. Rye better at 87 Gl. 25c. Provisions—Fork firm at \$19.25c. 19.50, spot; \$19.00 seller December. Bulk meats and taxon firm, but only jobbing trade. Lard nominally unchanged.
Hoss—Receipts, 6,060; firm and active for packing ots at \$6.25c.7.10.
CATILE—Receipts, 785; unchanged; only low grades offering.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

MARINE.

Pert of Chicago, Nev. 15. ARRIVED. Schr A. Rush, Grand-Haven, lumber. Schr A. Ruab, Grand-Haven, Iumber, Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, lumber, Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Stim Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Schr Mary Ludwig, South Haven, wood. Schr Hattle Fisher, Davis Pier, wood. Schr Hattle Fisher, DAVIF Free, wood.
Schr Mary Lyon, Canrotte, coal.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Z. Chandier, Buffalo, coal.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Goodwin's Pier, wood.
Schr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
CLEARANCES.

Schr Muskegon, and CLEARANCES.

Stmr Chicago, Two Rivers, sundries.

Prop Norman, Duluth and intermediate ports, 404 bu corn, 114 bris pork, 720 hs lard, 102 tubs butter, 10 pcs hams, 10 bris beef, and sundries.

Sohr Montpelier, Ogdensburg, 19,000 bu wheat.

Schr Sea Bird, Buffalo, 17,686 bu wheat.

Prop Mont n. Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 40,500 bu oab Prop C. Campbell, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat.

Schr James Couch, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat.

Schr James Couch, Buffalo, 9,000 bu wheat.

Schr Bay State, Alcona, 3,098 bu corn, 12,000 bu coats, Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, 2,000 bu coats, 75 tons

Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, 2,000 bu oats, 75 tons feed.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 20 brls pork.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Clay Banks, 5 brls flour, 2 brls pork, and sundries.

NIGHT AND SUNDAY CLEARANCES.
Schr Sweepstakes, Kingston, 11,000 bu wheat, Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, 32 cds stone, Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 500 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 20,000 brick, and sundries.
Schr D. Ferguson, Cedar River, 500 bu cats, and sundries.

dries.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo and intermediate ports,
10,0.0 bu wheat, 2,031 bris flour, 260 bxs cheese,
42 bris pork, and sundries.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 100 bris flour. Erie,
600 bris flour, 720 pigs lead.
And 17 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights.

There was some inquiry for vessels to load for the lower lakes, and rates were firmer. The following boats were taken: To Oswego-Schr Monticello, corn, and Light Guard, wheat at Tigo. To Prescott—Schr White Cloud, corn on private terms. To Ordensburg—Schr Montpelier, wheat on private terms. To Collingwood—Schr Groton, corn on private terms. To Buffalo—Props Badger State, Colin Campbell, and Schr Sea Bird, wheat; and prop Richmond, wheat and schr: Sea Bird, wheat; and prop Richmond, wheat and corn; prop Idsho, corn; prop Nebraska, part cargo rye. Total, 11. Capacity, 125,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 5,000 bu rye. The schr Atwater goes to Milwaukee for wheat to Buffalo at 50.

Miscellaneous.

But one vessel arrived at this port yesterdsy.

Not a cargo of lumber is at the market, an unusual state of things for Sunday.

The tugs Winsiow and L. L. Lyon, which have been rendering important aid in the wrecking line on Lake Erie, have returned to Detroit.

The steam-barge Mary Mills, which was ashore for some days at Grassy Island, was gotten off yesterday morning by the ferryboat Grant. She went on for Buffaio, having received no damage.

The schr L. L. Lamb, which has just arrived at Detroit with coal, received serious damage while in the Welland Canal, which caused her considerable delay. While entering a lock her maintoom was broken and her mainsail damaged, requiring a new sail and boom. Miscellaneous. delay. While entering a lock her maintoom was broken and her mainsail damaged, requiring a new sail and boom.

—A two-third interest in the stmr Bob Hackett was purchased a few days ago by Alexander Hackett & Brother, of Leamington, for the sum of \$5,400. She will continue on the route as heretofore under the command of Capit. Frank Hackett.

—Capit, Wilcorson, late Master of the schr Nimrod, sunk in Lake Erie, by collision, last Studay, has arrived at Detroit, to effect some arrangements with wrecking parties for the recovery of the vessel the present season. She lies in 6 fathoms of water, her spars well out, and, with favorable weather, there seems no doubt of her recovery. If abandoned until another season, her destruction will be complete.

—The prop Fountain City, which passed Detroit Friday, reported seeing a vessel ashore at Fresque Isle, also another ashore not far off, names not known. The prop Oneida reported seeing a vessel ashore at Beaver Island, with the tug Levisthan working at her.

ashore at Beaver Island, with the tug Levisthan working at her.

—The three vessels which have Hattie prefixed to their respective names were among the unfortunate during the late etoms. The Hattie Welle was the first to pound on the rocks at Oswego. The Hattie Johnson got ashore at North Point, Thunder Bay, and the Hattie Howard ashore at Sturgeon Point, Lake Eris, damaged \$3,000.—Detroit Free Frees.

—A salior named Henry Swaltz, on board the steam barge George Kelly, was burned to a crisp Wednesday evening, at the boat's dock at Bay City. The salior was drunk, and set fire to his bunk. The fiames were subdued in time to save the boat, but too late to save the drunken salior. He was but a few months in this country.

country.

—Never before have the October rates shown such low averages as they show this year. The following comparative exhibit, giving the average freight by water from Chicago to Buffalo on wheat and corn, and from Buffalo to New York by canal, during last month will give a very fair idea of the months.

the low price obtained; but the rates for October, 1872, was nearly double those reported has month. By canal the decline has not been so great as by lake, for the simple reason that that there was very little prost in last year's figures, and they could not go much lowe. If a complete statement could be obtained of all the grain transported from the interior this summer, showing the amount paid therefor, and the actual on pense of the work to the carrier, it would prove that the whole business has been done for nothing. By this we mean that carriers have received no more for transporting the property than it cost them to more its Some may have made a little money during the season, but those who have lost will outnumber the fortunationes.—By all the Government Engineers for Lake and Harbor Improvements, will, in the aggregate, fall considerably below the usual amounts. The following ar among the principal recommendations for appropriations:

Chicago River.

Comberland, below Nashville.

Mouth of the Mississippi.

Improvement of Ohio River. fississippi, between Missouri and Ohio.

DEATHS.

STURGES-Nov. 14, Caroline A. Sturges, wife a /illiam Sturges.
Funeral Monday, the 18th inst., 3 p. m., from her late eaidence, 725 Michigan av. residence, 725 Michigan av. LYNN—In this city, Nov. 14, 1874, William Lynn, aga, 55 years and 8 months. Funeral from No. 76 Ashley-st. to-day, Monday, at M IF Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

SQUIRE—After a long and painful illness, Alandus C.

Squire, aged 39 years, of consumption.

Funeral Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

FF Mianesota and Cleveland, O., papers please copy.

SCATES—At Evanston, Sunday afternoun, Dwight
Latinope, infant son of Eugene and Lillie L. Scates, aged

Funeral at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon by carriage to oschill. Friends of the family invited. Rosenill. Friends of the family invited.

HOLLENDBROK.—Saturday, Nov. 14, at Williamsburg,
N. Y., Francis B., aged 26 years 3 months and 25 days,
wife of John W. Hollenbeck, and sister of B. Falmer and
Milton A. Mackey, of this city.
5 T. Peculia Journal, and Fost, and Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, hes burns, and will cure rhoumation. spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle allment. The White Wrapper is for

regulating the stomach and bowels.

ENTAYPOE family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for nimals. Price 50 cents; large bottles \$1. Children Cry for Castoria.-Pleasant to take erfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS. Catalogue Auction Sale of Dry Goods Tuesday,

Dress Goods in Plaids, Stripes, Suitings, Alpacas, & Also, special sale of 10 Cases Black Veireteens. An unusually fine stock of Men's, Women's, Missee and Children's HOSIERY, Also, full line of Knit Goods, Cardigans, Scarfs, Nablas, Hoods, Caps, Mitts, Gaiters, Sacks, Shawis, Wrisslets, Bootees, &c.
Lineas, Hidkis, Towels, Napkins, &c.
Laces, Rufflings, Embrodderies, Plaitings, Collars, &c.
Coatings, Chinchillas, Meltons, Cloths, and Cassimeres.

Nov. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m. prompt.

seres. Satinets, Jeans, Gioghams, Cheviots, and Flannels, Hats and Caps, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, &c. Bed Quilts, Wool Blankets, Horsa Blankets, &c. Carriage Whips, Wall Paper, Pocket Cutlery, &c. INGRAIN CARPETS. full line at 11 o'clock, at which time will also be offen an invoice of extra Three-Ply CARPETS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash av.

800 CASES

CUSTOM-MADE Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 9 1-2 a.m. Nothing in variety and quality to equal

THURSDAY!

On Thursday, Nov. 19, we shall offer a nice liue of Men's and Boys' Custom-made Cloth-ing, of fine and medium grades, consisting of Suita Coata, Overcoata, Pants. Vests. &c. of Suits, Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c. Also, Regular Dry Goods Sale-Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Notions, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Linens, White Goods, Also, sale of Government Clothing.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. BANKRUPT SALE OF CIGARS.

350,000. On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 9% o'clk, at our Salesrooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., by order of the Assignee, we will sell the entire stock of Messrs. Hathaway & Co., consisting of 350,000 Cigara, assorted brands, lots of 1,000 to 10,000 each. The entire stock will be sold for cash, regardless of cost.

SLISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, THE LAST SALE AT AUCTION

Of the Bankrupt Stock of Crockery, Glass, China, & Silver-plated Ware, AT STORE 219 W. MADISON-ST., Monday Morning, Nov. 16. at 10% o'clock, Continuing during the day until sold. The whole stock positively to be closed out. One elegant Banded China Set, French Chinaware, English Granits, Fue Silrer, Platedware, etc. Fixtures will be sold at 4 clock. Platedware, etc. Fixtures will be sold at 4 clock.

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION, HORSES, BUGGIES,

CUTTERS, HARNESS, ETC. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 2 o'cicok, at "Kentucky" Stables, 175 South Paulina.st., we sell: 6 Horses, 3 Top Buggies, 2 Cutiers, 1 Skeleton Wagon, Double and Single Harness, Robes. Horses all desirable, one a fast trotter. Sold by order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignes.
RLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10 a. m., at 134 Thirty-first-st., THE ENTIRE CONTENTS Of an elegant Private Dwelling, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining room, and Kitchen Furmiure, as as a fine Plano, and choice Oil Paintings.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Anctioners, 204 and 26 East Madisonst.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT SALESROOM, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND TURA TUESDAY MORNING AT 94 O'CLOCK. 100 PACKAGES ASSORTED GLASSWARE, 100 PACKAGES WHITE GRANITE WARE, 100 PACKAGES ROCKINGHAM WANE, FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 10 OCLOCK.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING. THURSDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK. LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers. The subscribers (for the last forty years leading auctioners of the City of Boston) respectfully inform the basicess community and residents of Chicago that they have

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LEONABD 4 CO., Anoticosers.

VOLUME 28.

An Art Originated the "MARS" to the fabric even through invitation is extended to

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Have opened large assorta dies', Misses', Childre and Infants'

Knit Worsted Jackets, with and without Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Gaiters, Mittens, Wristlets, Knee Gaiters, Alaska Bhields.

AND ESPECIALLY FOR INTA Broche Sacques, Carriage Bootees, Shoes, Shirts, Caps, Bands, Shields, Diamond Afghans, Striped and Embroidered do., &c PRICES UNIFORMLY THE

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Sets of Mink, Seal. Royal Ermine, Ch la, and other Fine The entire prod a manufactory at

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239 & 241 Madison GREAT BARGAIN LADIES' FASHIONABLE From New York Bankrupt S.
Handsome Seal Muff and Boa, price 31
Byliab Black Lynx Muff and Boa, price 31
Good Mink Muff and Collar, 810.
Lynx quality Mink Muff and Collar, 810.
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These are such goods as are retailed at set, all made in best manner, and was perfect.

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